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Nation Gives Roosevelt War-Peace Mandate; Saltonstall and Tobin Win in Massachusetts

President re-elected for fourth term with possibility late returns from doubtful states will give him greater Electoral College majority than he had in 1940.

Associated Press tabulations this afternoon reported President Roosevelt's fourth-term victory was looming larger hourly, and Mr. Roosevelt now held the prospect of defeating Gov. Thomas E. Dewey by a popular-vote margin and an Electoral College vote greater than he piled up against Wendell L. Willkie in 1940. It shows signs of engulfing Michigan, which was one of the 10 Republican States four years ago. Ohio, after hours in the Dewey-Bricker column, is shown by the Associated Press to be changing over.

The incomplete popular vote reached 20,865,595 for Mr. Roosevelt and 18,343,397 for Mr. Dewey.

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

In the wake of a national vote for both candidates still mounting toward a new high, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's re-election to a fourth term today stood as an indorsement of his leadership both in prosecuting the war and in carrying America into full participation in the peace.

There was every evidence that the issues of the war and the peace dominated the campaign and determined the verdict.

In re-electing the Commander in Chief—and it was primarily as Commander in Chief that Mr. Roosevelt submitted his Administration to the fourth-term test—it is clear that the American people have acted to give the President an effective working majority in the Senate and in the House of Representatives with which to carry forward the objectives on which the nation is so fully united.

As the full proportions of the Democratic victory emerge today, these significant features of the voting stand out:

1. The full scale of the President's indorsement is still in the making. With New Jersey swinging back to Mr. Roosevelt, the electoral vote stands at 407 to 124 for Mr. Dewey, and with Michigan and Ohio, both of which the Republican nominee is holding with the narrowest margin, the President's winning total would go to 451 to 80 for Mr. Dewey. Mr. Willkie in 1940 won 82 electoral votes and amassed the largest popular vote ever given to a Republican Presidential candidate, defeated or elected.

2. But Mr. Roosevelt's victory remains clear-cut and emphatic and with it the voters have assured the President of a strengthened Democratic majority in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. There will not be a divided Congress.

3. Moreover, there are major evidences of a notable anti-isolationist trend which cannot fail to result in helping the President win the approval of Congress for the postwar security program he advocated in his campaign speeches. The most significant manifestation of this trend is the defeat of a whole group of the most implacable isolationist leaders of the Republican Party, including Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, Richard J. Lyons, Chicago Tribune senatorial candidate in Illinois, Senator John Danaher in Connecticut, and Representative Hamilton Fish, whom Mr. Dewey himself opposed, in New York. The strength of the internationalist vote and its apparently decisive alignment on the side of the President was also illustrated in the Democratic capture of Minnesota, home state of Senator Joseph Ball, who broke ranks with his own Party to support the fourth term on the issue of foreign policy.

G. O. P. Trend Reversed

4. As in other national election years, the President's manifest vote-getting ability has reversed the Republican trend throughout the country. Thus, while the Republicans showed remarkable strength in 1938, picking up some 80 seats in the House, they were stopped in 1940, and while the G. O. P. trend was resumed again in 1942, when Mr. Roosevelt was not himself a candidate, it was turned back yesterday at nearly every political level—in the House, in the Senate and in the Governorships.

5. Finally—and on this both Parties were united in their ap-

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1,000 Planes Destroyed, 71 Nippon Warships Hit; Patton Takes 4 Towns

Bitter fight rages at Leyte against reinforced foe —U. S. warned attack by robots is possible.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Complete figures of last week end's carrier-plane attack at Manila raise to 1,000 the total Japanese aircraft destroyed, and to 71 the total Japanese warships sunk or damaged since the landing on Leyte.

Saturday-Sunday blows by Hellcats, Helldivers, and Avengers destroyed 440 Japanese planes and sank a subchaser, a destroyer, three cargo ships, and an oil tanker.

On Leyte Island, however, the situation is not so favorable as was first reported. Organized Japanese resistance has not ended, as was declared. Indeed, the American 24th Division has run into some of the heaviest fighting of the Pacific war as it pushed southward from Pinamopoan toward the port of Ormoc. Elements of the Japanese 1st, 13th, and 102d Divisions, pushing north, have brought up heavy artillery into the hills and now are shelling the American lines far behind the front.

Where the Japanese came from has not been stated. Apparently General MacArthur's men have been taken by surprise and possibly new dispositions of the troops will have to be made.

However, American artillery also appeared to be shelling the enemy behind the lines toward Ormoc, and American planes are flying freely into newly built airfields on the Island.

On the Western Front, General Patton's Third Army launched a new attack at the south end of the 500-mile line between Metz and Nancy, gaining a mile and capturing four villages.

Farther to the north, General Hodges' First Army had run into heavy resistance. Late front dispatches said the assault had run down with the loss of most

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Associated Press

Cyimactic Fight on Leyte

Cross indicates approximately where Japanese risistance is holding up American advance on Leyte Island.

Japanese Use Strong Force West of Leyte

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, Nov. 8—Elements of the American 24th Infantry Division meeting Japanese reinforcements thrust on the west side of Leyte Island have run into the stiffest enemy resistance and sharpest fighting of the entire campaign.

Within the next week, this fighting is likely to become even more intense.

However, no serious threat has yet appeared to contest American gains on the island.

Japanese forces pushing northward from Ormoc have been identified as elements of the Japanese 1st, 30th, and 102d divisions.

The 1st division, which has been modernized from the old Japanese square-type 1st Division, is believed to be one of the enemy's topmost fighting units. The other two divisions are of mediocre quality, employing some tanks of a type slightly better than has previously been encountered in Southwest Pacific fighting—but still not the enemy's best mechanized equipment.

These units may still complicate the job of cleaning up on Leyte.

The fighting north of Ormoc

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Majority of Democratic ticket swept into office on surging tide of Roosevelt vote.

Massachusetts Returns

President
(1,675 of 1,852 precincts)
*Roosevelt (D) 900,639
Dewey (R) 822,085

Senator
(1,328 precincts)
Saltonstall (R) 659,248
Corcoran (D) 455,862

Governor
(1,573 precincts)
Tobin (D) 864,376
Cahill (R) 740,498

Lieutenant Governor
(1,333 precincts)
Bradford (R) 668,101
Carr (D) 618,221

Secretary of State
(1,333 precincts)
*Cook (R) 744,111
O'Riordan (D) 545,665

State Treasurer
(1,333 precincts)
Hurley (D) 711,131
Burrell (R) 565,421

State Auditor
(1,333 precincts)
*Buckley (D) 669,460
Goodwin (R) 612,084

Attorney General
(1,333 precincts)
Kelly (D) 722,827
Barnes (R) 649,626

* Incumbent.

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A six-year Republican reign on Beacon Hill will end Jan. 3 as a result of yesterday's Democratic victory which saw Mayor Tobin of Boston and most of the Democratic State ticket swept into office.

The office of Lieutenant Governor, however, will be retained by the Republicans as a result of District Attorney Robert F. Bradford's triumph over John B. Carr, Somerville assessor, his Democratic opponent. It will be the first time since 1934 that the top State posts have been divided between the major parties.

Impetus for the Democratic deluge apparently came with President Roosevelt's comparatively easy capture of the Bay State's 16 electoral votes, despite pre-election predictions that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey might carry the State.

Bright spot in the Republican view today was the smashing triumph of Governor Saltonstall, whose margin of victory over Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge in the Senate race was mounting as late returns continued to come in. A plurality of more than 300,000 votes seemed assured.

Cook Re-elected

Only other State office to be salvaged by the G. O. P. in what was generally considered to be an election upset was that of Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook of Somerville, who has held the office since 1920, easily defeated Margaret M. O'Riordan of Boston, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

John E. Hurley of Boston, in winning the office of State Treasurer from the Republican candidate, Fred J. Burrell of Medford, was running ahead of Mayor Tobin in total votes received. With more

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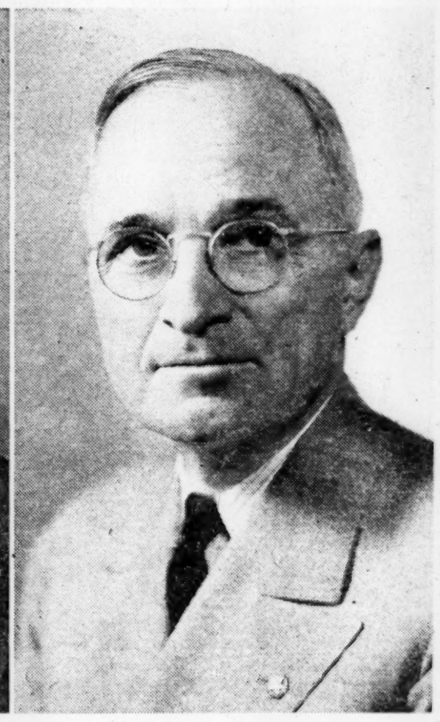

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Franklin D. Roosevelt
Re-elected to fourth term in White House

Harry S. Truman
Elected to the Vice-Presidency

P. A. C. Viewed as Key To Party Realignment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Most controversial and in some ways most spectacular new feature of the 1944 presidential election is the emergence of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, now agreed to have been responsible for much of the increased worker registration in the big cities. Its post-election fate is looked to as an index of possible realignment of America's political parties.

In yesterday's elections, it was the big labor majority piled up in the cities which often swung the state results, frequently in areas where the P. A. C. had been active. Labor played a large role in the Roosevelt victory and supplied the most militant element in his organization, in contrast to the often apathetic, or actually hostile, southern Democrat old-guard leaders.

Future of P. A. C.

On the labor front the victory aids C. I. O. prestige and is a blow at John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, who was again unable to throw support of his miners to the Republicans, according to results in Pennsylvania.

The future of the P. A. C. will be decided at the annual convention of the C. I. O., starting Nov. 20 in Chicago. Prospect is, according to information here, that the P. A. C. will be laid on the shelf in stand-by condition, and that later efforts will be made to establish a broader-based organization—or "citizens group"—which was the original plan a year ago, with some permanent organization worked out with the American Federation of Labor and the railway brotherhoods.

The big vote yesterday is causing renewed national interest in the P. A. C. activities, criticism, condemnation, and some praise, depending on the success or failure of the candidates indorsed or attacked by P. A. C. The organization was denounced by the Dies subcommittee as "Communist" in the campaign and the charge was taken up by the G. O. P., although strongly denied by Sidney Hillman. The "clear it with Sidney" phrase will pass into history as the most frequently repeated slogan in the bitter campaign.

Huge Financial Goal

Although the P. A. C. started out with a financial goal of $3,000,000, it never reached even a third of that, according to latest figures on its report of contributions submitted to Congress.

However, the P. A. C. and affiliated groups in their publicity department did an extraordinary large job of publication, the national office putting out some 110,000,000 pieces of literature, it is estimated, including 25,000,000 pieces in one eight-day campaign spurt alone.

Far-reaching implications surround the emergence of the P. A. C. which will be discussed factually by friends and foes for months to come to see where the new trend is carrying the American labor movement.

Samuel Gompers, father of the modern American labor movement opposed political action centered in a distinctively labor party. He argued that labor should reward its friends and punish its enemies, not as members of an independent party, but as individual Democrats or Republicans. This view is adhered to by the powerful A. F. of L. and rail brotherhoods, whose leaders have attacked P. A. C. as endangering

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Democrats Get Firmer Grip Over House

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—The Democrats have not only retained their control of the House of Representatives, they have substantially increased it.

Reversing a trend that had carried the Republican Party to within six seats of control, yesterday's balloting saw the President's Party picking up seats here and there that assured it a comfortable majority in the 79th Congress. Although several of these were vacancies that had occurred in the 78th Congress (all of them previously held by Democrats), most of the increase was at the expense of incumbent Republicans.

Thus President Roosevelt is assured of substantial Party control of the House, which should aid him considerably in carrying out his war and postwar policies.

Fish Defeated

Perhaps the most surprising defeat in the House was that of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, by Augustus W. Bennet, the Republican Democrats and others nominated to beat him. Representative Fish, a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist whose candidacy had been repudiated by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and whose isolationism had been attacked by President Roosevelt in a New York foreign-policy

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Isolation Wall Battered In Senate Race

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Democrats will control the United States Senate in the historic forthcoming debate on League of Nations No. 2, with a ratio of about 3 to 2, according to latest election returns.

Voters showed a tendency in close senatorial contests yesterday either to knock off, or to threaten, candidates of known isolationist views, but despite this a number of so-called "nationalists" were returned.

Republicans had lost one Senate seat, in Connecticut, where Democrat Brien McMahon had defeated Incumbent John A. Danaher.

Danaher Record

Senator Danaher had voted against both Neutrality Act revision bills, against both draft-act bills and against Lend-Lease, prior to Pearl Harbor.

Republicans were being threatened with the loss of two other seats, those of James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, running behind Francis J. Myers (D), and Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, running behind John Moses (D).

Senators Davis and Nye also voted against all five bills which Senator Danaher opposed.

On the other side of the picture, Republican Bourke B. Hickenlooper won the seat from Iowa held by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D). In New Jersey, H. Alexander Smith (R) was running ahead of Elmer H. Wene, Democratic incumbent.

On the other side of the picture, Republicans were threatening two seats now held by Democrats.

In Iowa, Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R) was running ahead of

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—November 8, 1944

Boston: War Fund Workers Redouble Efforts

Election over, volunteer workers in the Greater Boston United War Fund Drive, today turned their attention to putting the campaign over the top. To date, the Fund total had reached $3,620,600. [Page 2.]

Plans for building 80,000 New England homes every year for 10 years after the war, were advanced by Sumner K. Wiley, Regional Director of the Federal Public Housing Agency, at a conference in Boston today. [Page 3.]

Mayor Tobin, Governor-elect of the Commonwealth, was undecided today as to when or whether he would resign the Mayor's chair before his Jan. 3 inauguration as Massachusetts Governor. [Page 3.]

More losses than wins in its congressional indorsements in Massachusetts seemed scheduled for the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations by the early returns. [Page 3.]

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet, has decorated Lieut. Commander Frederick T. Moore, Jr., U. S. N. R., of West Roxbury, Mass., with the Air Medal. Commander Moore was one of 17 fighter and torpedo-bomber pilots to receive the award which was made aboard an escort aircraft carrier in the Pacific.

Three New England women were elected to the U. S. House of Representatives yesterday, election returns show. With one woman previously elected in Maine, New England will supply about one half of the women's contingent in the House. [Page 16.]

In Europe: 2 Jews Confess Moyne Assassination

Two Jews confessed the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Resident-Minister in the Middle East, it was announced in Cairo. The Jews were quoted as saying, "We are members of the Fighters for Freedom of Israel Organization and what we have done was done on the instructions of this organization." [Page 8.]

Acute food and fuel shortages are facing more than 3,200,000 civilians in northern Holland, Dutch officials declared in a dispatch from Eindhoven.

Former Radio Paris announcer Francois de Vibraye has been sentenced to 10 years at hard labor by the Paris Assizes Court for having directed pro-Nazi radiocasts in English to Great Britain and the United States during the German occupation of France.

Bulgaria has broken off relations with Japan, the Sofia Radio announced.

Two Greek patriot forces, E. L. A. S. ("popular") and E. D. E. S. ("democratic"), will be demolished, beginning Dec. 10, it has been announced by George Papandreou, Greek Prime Minister.

British and American co-operation should maintain in peace the civilization it saved in the war, Clement R. Attlee, British Deputy Prime Minister, told a group of British business and industrial leaders in London.

National: Dewey's Lead in Michigan Narrowed

Amassing a lead in Wayne County, Michigan, of nearly 180,000 with one third of the big Detroit county precincts still to report, President Roosevelt narrowed Thomas E. Dewey's lead in Michigan to almost 25,000 votes, and continued to surge forward. Unofficial returns from 3,010 of the State's 3,841 precincts gave Roosevelt 825,311 compared to 852,875 for Dewey. Included in this were 978 of Wayne's 1,383 precincts, which gave Roosevelt 379,705 to 201,129 for Dewey.

Constitutional amendments to outlaw the closed shop were running behind in California and Florida, but a similar proposal was leading in a fairly close vote in Arkansas. California voters also apparently defeated overwhelmingly a proposal to pay $60 monthly pensions to citizens over 60 through a three-to-five per cent sales tax.

Boeing Aircraft Company has received a new contract from the War Department for 1,000 B-29 Superfortresses, bringing its backlog of unfilled orders to approximately $1,145,000,000, the Company announced in Seattle, Wash.

Roosevelt Wins All but Two Of the Six New England States

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's avalanche of votes in New England swept 32 of the territory's 40 electoral votes into his column, increased from one to two the Governorships held by Democrats and brought about the defeat of a Republican Senator attacked as a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist.

But the victories were not all Democratic.

Maine and Vermont gave their electoral votes to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin (R) of Connecticut withstood a Roosevelt sweep of Connecticut to poll a 25,000 vote margin over former Democratic Gov. Robert A. Hurley in their third successive gubernatorial match.

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut won reelection in the Fourth Congressional District in an extremely close contest with Miss Margaret E. Connors. The only other Republican Representative to win re-election in Connecticut was John E. Talbot in the Fifth Congressional District.

Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor (R) of Vermont scored a heavy victory in the Green Mountain State's contest for Governor, as did Senator George D. Aiken (R) and Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) for re-election.

Massachusetts' Governor Saltonstall scored a smashing personal triumph to gain election to the United States Senate.

In New Hampshire Mayor Charles M. Dale (R) of Portsmouth won a commanding lead for Governor over Col. James E. Powers, Democratic nominee, while Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire won reelection in an unexpectedly close contest with Joseph J. Betley, Manchester City Solicitor. Senator Tobey has been under attack as a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist.

New Hampshire's two seats in the U. S. House of Representatives remained in Republican hands, although Representative Chester E. Merrow in the First Congressional District held only a very narrow lead, as the count neared completion, while Sherman Adams (R), Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, won easily in the Second District.

President Roosevelt won Massachusetts' 16 electoral votes handily, captured Connecticut's eight electoral votes by a slightly lower margin than in 1940, increased his Rhode Island plurality to take that State's four votes and won New Hampshire's four votes by a comfortable margin.

The Democrats scored gubernatorial victories in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Mayor Tobin winning in Massachusetts by staging a spectacular drive for votes in normally Republican western Massachusetts, and Gov. J. Howard McGrath winning a third term in Rhode Island by a heavy plurality.

Brien McMahon, of Norwalk, Conn., former United States Assistant Attorney General, and a protege of Homer Cummings, former U. S. Attorney General, defeated Senator John A. Danaher (R), who was seeking a second term, but who found his pre-Pearl Harbor record too great a handicap.

The Democrats retain the two Congressional seats in Rhode Island, re-electing Representatives John E. Fogarty and Aime J. Forand.

In Connecticut the Democrats recaptured four of the State's six Congressional seats.

Returns in Massachusetts indicated that Massachusetts Republicans have retained their hold on 10 Representative in Congress seats, while the four Democrats seeking re-election were victorious.

Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Second Session of 'Big Three' Accelerated by U. S. Election

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's re-election makes it virtually certain that he will hold an early meeting with Premier Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Turning on key questions of postwar co-operation, the conference will largely shape the course of Mr. Roosevelt's fourth-term foreign policy.

The proposed second session of the "Big Three," a year after their first gathering at Teheran, becomes possible now because the outcome of Tuesday's voting has restored to diplomacy the stability lost during hectic campaign weeks. Then foreign governments did not know whether they would have to reckon with Mr. Roosevelt or Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the weeks ahead.

May Come Soon

Consequently, diplomatic authorities here now expect an acceleration in international affairs beginning with the projected "Big Three" session, which some officials hope may even be held this month.

It appears certain that attempts will come soon to speed organization of the proposed world security organization and to get agreement with Britain, Russia and other Allies on control of a defeated Germany.

The great political issue to be

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Norwegians Talk in Moscow

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Norwegian army regulars now are fighting alongside the Red army against the Germans in Norway, Foreign Minister Trygve Lie of the Royal Norwegian Government said today in a radiocast from Moscow reported by the Norwegian Information Service.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8—The arrival of a Norwegian delegation in Moscow indicates the necessity of the closest co-operation between Norway and the Soviet Union now that Russian troops are on Norwegian soil and new military developments may demand a greater clarification of future relationship between both countries.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie, Minister of Justice, and Ambassador to the Soviet Union, flew from Stockholm to Moscow on the first direct flight from the Swedish capital which has occurred since Dr. Juhn K. Paasikivi followed the same route for Finnish-Russian peace talks.

The first questions for discussion will be of a practical nature concerning problems arising from Russian entry into, and German withdrawal from, northern Norway. It is also felt that other issues of a more permanent nature are under consideration.

Following its agreement with Finland, the Soviet Union naturally is showing greater interest in the extreme north of Europe where Norway adjoins Finland.

The liberation of Norway in the north naturally involves Norwegian sovereignty for the time being and the delegation in Moscow will work out the details of future plans as affecting sovereignty. This is a more-or-less routine matter since agreement in principle between both countries was reached some time ago.

In some circles here there is reference also to the present conversations marking a move toward a closer co-ordinated Scandinavian policy as part of a greater European agreement.

By Scandinavia in this connection is meant Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, since Finland is considered much more within the Russian orbit. Whatever the discussion, it is generally accepted nowadays that success depends upon incorporation within the greater framework of international order, such as the Soviet Union and Britain have long been working out.

Reports from Finland and northern Norway indicate that the Ger-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

New-Home Avalanche Planned

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Postwar plans for building 30,000 new houses in New England every year during the first 10 years of peace, of which 16,000 at least "should be built to rent for $20 a month or less," were advanced today by Sumner K. Wiley, New England Director of the Federal Public Housing Agency, at a Copley-Plaza Hotel conference of the National Association of Housing Officials.

Mr. Wiley indicated that 40,000 houses would be required for families moving into their own homes for the first time, while at least 40,000 more houses will have to be built, he said, to replace those now substandard. If the Federal Government subsidizes a reasonable proportion of this housing, he added, "it will be because the Government is more determined than ever to make certain that every citizen who wants it can obtain decent shelter."

Declaring that Uncle Sam cannot afford to allow the continuation of blight and decadence in the nation's urban areas, as indicated in failing municipal tax revenues, Mr. Wiley joined with several other speakers in predicting that public housing in the postwar era will become a permanent part of the national economy. Wiley felt, however, that the chief function of the Government should be to provide the subsidy, while standing in the background of private

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Four Congressional Contests Lost by P.A.C. in Bay State

Congressional candidates indorsed by the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts won in two districts and lost in four and possibly five, it is indicated by the available returns.

The P. A. C. indorsed Democrats in seven districts. The two that unmistakably won were Representative John W. McCormack of South Boston, Majority Leader in the House, and Representative Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence. Both had a firm hold on their districts, and would have won, according to political observers, anyway.

In four of the remaining districts where the P. A. C. indorsed, it sought to unseat incumbent Republicans, but apparently failed to do so in any case.

The No. 1 congressional fight of the P. A. C. was centered on Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of North Attleboro, Minority Leader of the House at Washington. The P. A. C. indorsed Edmond P. Talbot of Fall River. Mr. Martin won. In the second district Charles R. Clason, sitting Republican, defeated the P. A. C.-indorsed candidate, Michael W. Albano. Both are from Springfield.

In the Fourth, Frank J. McGrail, backed by the P.A.C., failed to unseat Representative Pehr G. Holmes. Both are from Worcester. In the sixth district, John M. Bresnahan, who is a C.I.O. member, being a worker in the General Electric Company at Lynn, ran with P.A.C. support, but failed to dislodge the present holder of the seat, George J. Bates of Salem.

The single contest which the P.A.C. entered which still seemed in doubt was that in the first district, where John W. Haselton of Deerfield (R) was running slightly ahead of the P.A.C. man, James P. McAndrews. The present Representative, Allen T. Treadway (R), is retiring.

Enthusiasm for the general results of the P. A. C. drive for votes was voiced at its State headquarters in Boston.

"We feel it contributed substantially to the Roosevelt victory in Massachusetts," said a leading worker. "The margin of President Roosevelt could easily be just about the measure of what the P. A. C. brought out.

"We had 500 workers taking voters to the polls in their cars yesterday, and many others besides at the polls. We put out a huge quantity of literature and thousands of Roosevelt buttons. This victory places the P. A. C. on the map as a real force in Massachusetts politics from now on."

Electronic Tests Help Accuracy Of U. S. Battery Fire

Seven Army ordnance calibration teams working on active battle fronts with new electronic testing equipment are increasing the accuracy of battery fire and prolonging use of gun tubes, according to Col. H. B. Sheets, Commanding Officer of the Boston Ordnance District, today.

Installed on 2½ ton ordnance trucks, the electronic equipment is capable of measuring the speed of projectiles within 1/100,000 of a second. Calibration of new and old guns, so that batteries of mixed artillery can be used with uniform accuracy, is made possible by these new methods.

Factors which these teams have to consider in their work include age of gun, quality of ammunition, curvature of the earth, wind, temperature, and barometric pressure, said Colonel Sheets.

Front-line research work has shown that the life of gun tubes is longer than had previously been presumed by gun crews. Discarding gun tubes whenever their efficiency was questioned by crews caused many tubes to be put into salvage which are now used to a maximum point of service determined scientifically by the new instruments.

Key Figures in New England Elections

Bachrach; Underwood & Underwood; By a Staff Photographer

Republicans Survive Roosevelt Vote Avalanche

Top: Left, Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, one of two Democrats to win governorships in New England; left center, Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor (R) of Vermont, elected Governor; right center, Mayor Charles M. Dale (R) of Portsmouth, elected Governor of New Hampshire; right, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin (R) of Connecticut, re-elected. Bottom right, District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, according to latest returns; bottom left, Governor Saltonstall, elected United States Senator by a tremendous plurality.

Dr. Phillips Takes Over At Bates Nov. 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Nov. 8—Dr. Charles Franklin Phillips will be inaugurated as the fourth President of Bates College at a wartime ceremony set for Tuesday, Nov. 14. The program announced by the College today includes an address by Dr. George Barton Cutten, President Emeritus of Colgate University, Dr. Phillips' Alma Mater.

Dr. Phillips is author of several textbooks on marketing and is managing editor of the Journal of Marketing. Before coming to Bates in September, he spent three years on leave of absence from a professorship of economics at Colgate and worked with the OPA. At the end of his service in Washington he was Deputy Administrator of the OPA in charge of rationing. The subject of his anaugural address will be "Postwar American Business and the College Graduate."

The principal New England colleges and junior colleges and the learned societies have accepted invitations to send official delegates. These delegates, the faculty, trustees, and other official representatives will form the academic procession to the College Chapel, where the ceremonies will begin at 2:30.

William B. Skelton of Lewiston, Chairman of the Board of Fellows, will present the charter and key of the College to Dr. Phillips, and Dr. Stanley King, President of Amherst and President of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, will extend the greetings of this organization. The Rev. Percy L. Vernon, D. D., minister of the United Baptist Church, Lewiston, will give the invocation and benediction, and Seldon T. Crafts, Director of Music, will preside at the organ.

Bay State in Strong Position To Meet Jobless Compensation

Thanks to its unemployment compensation fund now totaling $192,631,427, Massachusetts stands in an exceptionally strong position to meet the unemployment demands that may arise during the reconversion period and the end of the war, John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, pointed out here recently.

"The people of Massachusetts can confidently anticipate that the unemployment problems of the crucial days ahead can be faced with greater security in the realization that their Unemployment Trust Fund is sufficient to meet its expected obligations," Mr. Hardy said.

More was received in interest on the fund during the past year than was drawn out of it in payments to the jobless, he noted. The interest totalled $3,214,308, the claims paid to unemployed persons $2,625,270. Thus the balance amounted to $589,038.

The State's big reserve against joblessness stands to its credit in the general Unemployment Trust Fund in the United States Treasury. What the employers pay the State in unemployment insurance taxes is relayed to Washington and invested in government securities. The money is then spent by the Federal government. Unemployment compensation is a Federal-State system.

Larger earnings by persons covered under the law have resulted in increased payments to the unemployed, Mr. Hardy also brought out. The average weekly check for the July-September period was $16.23 as against $15.47 for the same period last year.

Posing as Soldier Brings Jail Term

Wearing the uniform of a major in the United States Army illegally while he was on probation for a similar offense, today cost Edward Kapuscinski of Westfield the revocation of his probation and a six months' jail sentence. He was brought before Judge Francis J. W. Ford in United States District Court, after being arrested in Springfield on Nov. 3.

He was on probation for a period of one year, and previously had been given a suspended sentence of six months, all of which was revoked before he was sent away.

Election End Renews Drive For War Fund

Now that the election is over and scores of people have been freed from duties in their various political organizations a new surge is expected among volunteers of the Greater Boston United War Fund in soliciting funds.

Direct results of this new surge are expected to be shown tomorrow noon when volunteers attend the fourth of the Dutch-treat report luncheons at the City Club.

Henry A. Laughlin, General Chairman of the Greater Boston United War Fund, said today that in estimating the returns continually coming in from the 53 Greater Boston communities that the campaign's total to date stood unofficially at $3,620,600.

Boston public schools continued to make a fine record, according to Mr. Laughlin's report. Seven more have reported going over the top, including the Mather District and Harvard District Schools, which boasted pledges amounting to 157 per cent and 145 per cent of their goals, respectively.

The five others exceeding their goals are the Franklin District, James A. Garfield, John Winthrop District, Horace Mann School for the Deaf, and Bennett District Schools.

Red Feather-award-of-the-day goes to a group of youngsters who are "Showing That They Care" not once, but twice. The young people of the Haym Salomon A. Z. A. which meets at Hecht House, a Red Feather service, first made a generous contribution to their own Combined Jewish Appeal, and then yesterday brought additional gifts to United War Fund headquarters.

Gifts of $500 or more acknowledged today by Fund headquarters include:

Individuals'

$2,000—Prof. Theodore Lyman.
1,500—Stimmel L. Hecht.
1,500—Mrs. Dorothy Barton, Mrs. John F. Tyler.
1,100—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Brown.
1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence G. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Constantin A. Peridoff.
880—Miss Bertha H. Vaughan.
800—Charles S. Jenney.
750—Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Peerts.
700—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Field, Misses Elsie T. and Sophie M. Friedman and Lee M. Friedman.
650—Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Channing and Mrs. Kenneth F. Clarke.
600—The Misses Cobb, William Emerson, Mrs. Samuel J. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Prouty.
500—John Bennincs-Smith, Mrs. Frederick P. Bowden, Miss Ellen S. Cabot, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Endicott, Mrs. Benjamin W. Eisenbrook, Mrs. Harry Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Harwood, Mrs. P. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Hentschel, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Peabody, Mrs. F. M. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Verney.

Companies

8,500—United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company and Boston office employees.
6,500—Blaine & Company, Inc.
4,000—Monsanto Chemical Company, C. H. Sprague & Son Company and associated companies.
2,447—The Texas Company.
2,000—Dewey & Almy Chemical Company.
2,250—Beacon Properties, Inc.
2,700—Gulf Oil Corporation.
2,050—White Fuel Corporation.
1,250—Paramount Film Distributing Corporation.
1,000—American Can Company of Massachusetts; Burton Fetter Coal Company; John F. Daniel Leather Company; Devoe & Reynolds Company, Inc., and Wadsworth Howland Division; Jenney Manufacturing Company; Tide Water Associated Oil Company; Warner Bros. Picture Distributing Corporation.
945—D. C. Heath & Co. and employees.
900—Merchants Co-operative Bank.
850—American Oil Company, Singer Manufacturing Company and subsidiaries.
750—Universal Film Exchange, Inc.; Workingmens Co-operative Bank.
718—Petroleum Heat & Power Company and employees.
700—Barbour-Stockwell Company.
617—Crean & Fergston and employees.
600—Crocker Brothers, Inc., National Aniline Division.
500—Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Company; Max Axelrod & Sons; Baird & Bartlett Company; Boston Gas Company and employees; Davis, Rose & Co., Ltd.; W. J. Fallon; Welding Company, Inc.; French, Shriver & Urner Manufacturing Company; Griess-Pfleger Tanning Company of Massachusetts; The Murray Company; Joseph T. Preston & Son, Inc.; Spalding-Moss Company; T. Stuart & Son Company.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday. Occasional light rain beginning Thursday afternoon. No important changes, gentle winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight. Thursday mostly cloudy. Occasional light rain in the west portion beginning in the afternoon. No important temperature changes.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday. Occasional light freezing rain beginning Thursday morning and changing to rain. Continued moderately cold tonight becoming a little warmer Thursday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday. Occasional light rain beginning Thursday forenoon. Little change in temperature tonight. Slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:10 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet. Thursday, 7:13 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet.

Saltonstall Elected to Senate; Tobin Next Bay State Governor

Continued from Page 1

than half of the State's precincts reported he had a margain of 172,248 votes.

Thomas J. Buckley of Boston, Democratic State Auditor, defeated former Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin of Fairhaven by a substantial margin, leading by 94,000 votes at the halfway mark.

The Attorney General race which started close saw former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly forge to victory over Executive Councillor Clarence A. Barnes (R) of Mansfield. With 1,212 out of 1,852 precincts reported Mr. Kelly had 570,803 votes to Councillor Barnes's 529,859.

Startling Victory

Mayor Tobin's startling margin of victory over Lieutenant Governor Cahill provided one of the major surprises in a State contest full of unexpected results.

With 1,219 voting precincts out of the State's 1,852 reported, Mayor Tobin had a margin of more than 112,000 votes over his Republican opponent. This included the city of Boston vote, where the young Mayor's plurality was 64,850, better by 3,000 votes than Paul A. Dever received in 1940.

The Mayor's Boston showing was not up to the normal Democratic margin, however. Among the factors believed to be against the Mayor in Boston was opposition of the Boston policemen and firemen, who blamed the executive for failure to receive pay increases. The attempt by Republicans to smear the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations with the Communist label apparently had little effect in luring away the Irish-American vote.

Lieutenant Governor Cahill's failure to pile up a sufficient upstate vote to offset the Boston Democratic vote, as did Governor Saltonstall in 1940, brought his defeat. The Republican candidate came down to the Boston line with a deficit of more than 60,000.

Mayor's Tactics Win

Mayor Tobin's decision to concentrate his campaign efforts in normally Republican territories apparently paid big dividends. The Mayor spent much time in western Massachusetts not overlooking the small Republican communities where Democratic candidates have in the past been more or less curiosities.

The P. A. C., which failed to impress in the State primaries when Mayor Tobin was the only winner of several candidates the labor group had indorsed, appeared to have had a major part in carrying the State for the Mayor and President Roosevelt.

Joseph A. Salerno, Regional Director of the C. I. O., said the nation's vote had proved that the "P. A. C. is Democratic not Communist." He said it would be a great force in American politics for many years to come.

Chief contribution of the P. A. C. to the Democratic victory was believed to be the work it did in helping to get the largest registration in the Commonwealth's history. In each of the State's industrial centers, however, the P. A. C. also worked diligently to convert its heavy registration into votes for the President.

At Lynn, for example, where the largest C. I. O. enrollment is found in the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, Local 201, a fleet of some 35 cars were made available to transport workers at the West Lynn General Electric plant to the polls as the work shifts changed. More than 25,000 workers are claimed by the C. I. O. here.

Plurality Below 1940

With less than 300 precincts to be heard from, President Roosevelt's Bay State total was considerably behind his 1940 figure here and indications were that his winning margin would be less than 100,000 votes. Four years ago his plurality was 136,222.

On the basis of 1,589 precincts out of 1,852, the President had 849,373 votes to Governor Dewey's 760,890—a plurality of 88,483. Of his total plurality, 80,400 was acquired in Boston.

Serious inroads on the President's Boston vote were made in South Boston, Roxbury, and in parts of Dorchester, largely Irish-American in character. In Wards 12 and 14 where the Jewish-American population is concentrated the President's margin was overwhelming.

Both John E. Hurley and Mayor Tobin were running well ahead of the President with the candidate for Treasurer second only to Governor Saltonstall in total plurality. The Governor had more than 300,000 margin with 1,159 out of 1,852 precincts in.

In a public statement on his election as Governor, Mayor Tobin pledged himself to serve the people of this Commonwealth to the best of his ability. "I shall serve them with honor," the Mayor said, "I shall be faithful to my trust . . . with the guidance and help of God."

Conceding his opponent's election, Lieutenant Governor Cahill said "the voters have expressed their will . . . that is Democracy." After congratulating Mayor Tobin, he added, "Now I can go fishing, and then back to the law."

Connecticut Sees Ample Jobs For 'Vets' and War Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8—Veterans and displaced war workers in this State will be trained for jobs in distributive trades and services as industry and agriculture in the postwar period are expected to be unable to care for all of the 413,000 persons who will need re-employment, according to the first annual report of the Connecticut Re-employment Commission recently made public.

A program of education and training for jobs in salesmanship, personal services, retailing transportation, and the professions has already been initiated by the commission. Special courses in guidance have been arranged for personnel workers by the University of Connecticut and the State Department of Education with about 1,000 workers enrolled.

Recognizing that every veteran and displaced war worker will require individual counseling, the commission is sponsoring these training programs as well as instruction for the 2,000 members working in the 140 local adjustment and re-employment committee centers.

The Commission is bringing together all agencies interested and concerned with the adjustment and re-employment of veterans and displaced war workers and believes the problem can be solved primarily by the combined and co-operative action in local communities of existing agencies, including the U. S. Employment Service, Veterans Administration, Selective Service, Red Cross, veterans organizations, and educational groups.

Vest-Pocket Pamphlet Tells Veterans Of State and U. S. Rights and Benefits

Rights and benefits of veterans under federal and Massachusetts laws are described in a new pamphlet compiled by the State Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment Committee, distribution of which is under way. Vest-pocket size, the booklet is designed for the veterans to keep and use in their transition from service to civil life.

Local Veterans' Information Centers, Selective Service boards and personnel agencies of the armed forces are being supplied with these booklets, according to Joseph Gillis, Executive Secretary of the Committee.

Subjects covered include hospitalization, medical and dental treatment, domiciliary care, education and vocational training, disability pension, preparation and filing of claim for disability pension, pensions for dependants, financial assistance, re-adjustment allowances, unemployment compensation credits, rights and benefits, loans for business, homes and farms, compulsory re-employment, job placement, veterans preference in civil service, waivers for physical handicap in employment, legal protection and legal advice.

New England Vote For President

Massachusetts
(1,589 of 1,852 precincts)

Roosevelt 849,373
Dewey 760,890

Connecticut

Roosevelt 434,841
Dewey 391,349

New Hampshire
(282 of 286 Towns and Wards)

Roosevelt 103,699
Dewey 95,739

Maine
(Incomplete)

Dewey 154,379
Roosevelt 139,628

Rhode Island

Roosevelt 158,814
Dewey 114,138

Vermont

Dewey 71,454
Roosevelt 53,916

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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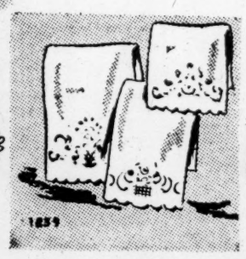
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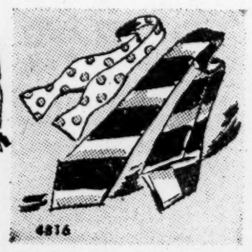
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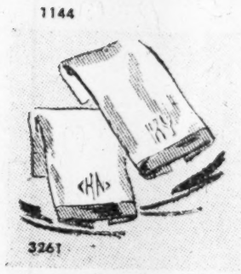
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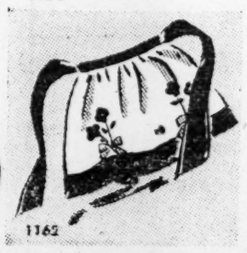
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80,000 New Homes a Year New England Postwar Plan

Continued from Page 1

operations with technical assistance drawn from organized research.

"It is going to take courage to master the technique," Mr. Wiley said, "of co-operation between the implementing forces of home building, labor, industry, finance, government, real estate, master builders, and taxpayers. Ten years of practical experience and research have developed a general recognition of the need. In the postwar period, this need must be met."

From the broader perspective, Hugh R. Pomeroy, National Director of the N. A. H. O., anticipated a postwar effort to reduce interest rates on home mortgages, to improve standards for public housing as a goal for private industry, and to make more vigorous efforts to break down restrictive building practices "that have thus far hampered the entry of private industry into the field of mass-produced homes."

"An effort will be made to build more livability into subsidized housing," Mr. Pomeroy stated. "Studies are now under way to ascertain the extent to which government should go in subsidizing postwar housing, whether or not it would be advisable for government to directly subsidize some types of housing instead of merely insuring the mortgage at extra costs to the home buyer, and how far the Government can go in wiping out certain disabilities in the building operations of private enterprise."

All this, according to Mr. Pomeroy, adds up to the gradual expansion of Federal Housing Administration operations after the war. He refused to go along with a popularly expressed conviction in building circles that the war will bring about a gradual withhdrawal of Federal operations from the housing fields. He indicated, instead, that the war has facilitated government research in housing which government agencies will utilize after the war in the growing expansion of their activities.

The Association of Housing Officials is an organization formed apart from the Federal Government to survey the problems in housing. It is composed largely of the members of housing authorities of local communities.

The conference runs through Thursday afternoon, during which Gov.-Elect Maurice J. Tobin and the newly elected Senator from Massachusetts, Governor Saltonstall, are expected to speak.

Heselton of Deerfield Wins Close Congressional Contest

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts gained re-election today in the 10th Congressional District by approximately 17,000, as he overcame an early lead piled up by his Democratic opponent, City Councilor William A. Carey.

The Massachusetts First District Congressional seat was saved for the Republicans when District Attorney John W. Heselton of Deerfield defeated State Senator James P. McAndrews of Adams in a close contest.

In the Tenth District, Representative Christian S. Herter (R) of Boston was trailing City Councilor William A. Carey in a bid for re-election.

With 169 out of 170 precincts reported Mr. Heselton had 63,448 votes and Senator McAndrews 62,729 in the extremely close First District contest. A recount will probably be requested. This race was for the seat vacated by veteran Republican Representative Allen T. Treadway who is retiring.

Except for Mr. Herter other of the remaining eight Republican members of the State's Congressional delegate were reported re-elected or winning. These were: Charles R. Clason of Springfield, Second District; Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester, Fourth District; Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Fifth District; George J. Bates of Salem, Sixth District; Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, Eighth District; Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable, Ninth District; Richard B. Wigglesworth of Milton, Thirteenth District; and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of North Attleboro, House Minority Leader.

All Democratic incumbents were re-elected. These were: Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, Third District; Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence, Seventh District; James M. Curley of Boston, 11th District, and John W. McCormack of Boston, House Majority Leader, 12th District.

Bradford Hit High Level As A Prosecutor

Republican Lieutenant Governor-elect Robert F. Bradford came up the "Dewey" way into high public office, capturing the public spotlight as an able and fearless prosecutor during six years as District Attorney of Middlesex County. In those six years he has a record of 83 per cent convictions of indictments in the County's criminal courts.

Mr. Bradford bears the name of the first Governor of the original Plymouth Colony, to whom the new Lieutenant Governor traces his ancestry. Beginning his legal career after graduating from Harvard University and the Harvard Law School, Mr. Bradford acted as law clerk in the old office of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins, becoming secretary shortly thereafter to former Democratic Gov. Joseph B. Ely, with whom he was associated for 15 years.

His father was Dr. Edward H. Bradford, Dean of the Harvard Medical School.

In the office of District Attorney, Mr. Bradford proved his business efficiency by turning back $166,000 in appropriations to the County over a period of six years.

His business, educational, and banking connections are wide and varied. He is a diretcor of the Cambridge Trust Company, Northeast Airlines, D. F. Munroe Company, C. H. Sprague Company, a trustee of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, a member of the Simmons College Corporation, and clerk of the Browne and Nichols School Corporation.

Mr. Bradford married Miss Rebecca C. Browne of Salem in 1926 and they have four children. His two brothers are now serving in the armed forces.

In community life, he is Vice-President of the Boston Community Recreation Service, chairman of the Greater Boston Community Fund, and Boston Council of Social Agencies, and a member of the Norfolk House Center Board of Managers.

Hearings Start to Enjoin Bay State From Paying Deficits to Elevated

Judge Felix Forte of the Superior Court today began hearing arguments on the petition brought by George E. Richards and 26 other taxpayers against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Boston Elevated Trustees, the Elevated and others to enjoin the State from paying deficits to the Boston Elevated of $2,341,167.29 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941, and of $1,311,406.44 for the fiscal period ended Dec. 31, 1941. The elevated's fiscal year was changed in 1941.

The arguments are on demurrers filed by the several respondents/seeking dismissal of the case. The suit raises the question of the constitutionality of the statutes under which these annual deficit payments are authorized.

Between 1932 and 1940 the State paid the Elevated $18,604,378.29. Another bill brought by the Attorney General attacking deficit payments on the ground they were improperly figured, had been reported previously by Judge Forte to the Supreme Judicial Court.

Two N. E. Women Arrive in Turkey

Two New England women have arrived safely in the Middle East to begin missionary duties, according to word received by the American Board of Foreign Missions, 14 Beacon Street. They are Miss Saisie A. Hibbard, R. N., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hibbard of North Hadley, Mass., and Miss Naomi Foster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius M. Foster of Manchester, Conn. Miss Hibbard has been assigned to a nursing post in the Gaziantep Hospital, Turkey; and Miss Foster will teach in the American Collegiate Institute in Izmir, Turkey.

News of their arrivals coincided with the return to Boston of Miss Harriet C. Norton of West Springfield, Mass., after 39 years service as an educational missionary in Turkey for the Board and more lately a teacher in the American Girls' High School in Aleppo, Syria. After a short stay here, Miss Norton will go to her home in West Springfield.

Work Adjustment Talk Is Planned

Adjustment problems of war workers when war plants close will be discussed at a meeting of the Greater Boston Vocational Guidance Association in Perkins Hall, Boston, tonight.

Representatives of interested groups of workers will give their view of the problem under the direction of Roland Darling, member of the staff of the Greater Boston Community Council. Employee groups include veterans, conscientious objectors, Negro workers, boy and girl war workers, girl office workers and handicapped workers.

The program has been arranged by Daniel A. Manley, chairman of the program committee.

How Boston Voted

President
(393 of 395 Precincts)
Roosevelt (D) 205,726
Dewey (R) 125,326

Senator
(380 Precincts)
Saltonstall (R) 187,195
Corcoran (D) 117,165

Governor
(393 Precincts)
Tobin (D) 199,070
Cahill (R) 134,220

Lieutenant Governor
(380 Precincts)
Carr (D) 179,812
Bradford (R) 120,923

Secretary of State
(380 Precincts)
O'Riordan (D) 153,863
Cook (R) 140,000

State Treasurer
(380 Precincts)
Hurley (D) 205,833
Burrell (R) 86,623

State Auditor
(380 Precincts)
Buckley (D) 198,116
Goodwin (R) 95,571

Attorney General
(380 Precincts)
Kelly (D) 186,983
Barnes (R) 112,016

High Purchasing Power

Accumulated purchasing power in the United States at the end of 1943 was estimated at $85,000,000,000.

Top o' the Morning to You!

By a Staff Photographer

Governor-Elect and Mrs. Tobin at Their Home

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin were caught by the camera for a few brief moments this morning as they prepared to dash from their Jamaica Plain home to attend the installation of the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing as Archbishop of Boston. Neither got to bed before 5 o'clock this morning, and they left for the ceremonies at 9:30 a. m. after only a few catwinks.

Mrs. Tobin Hopes to Return To Normal Routine at Home

No typewriter could pound into words the satisfaction with which Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin views the outcome of the election today. Nor the extra measure of affectionate pride with which she regards her husband, the Governor-Elect.

The people of Massachusetts have rendered the verdict she has been hoping and praying and working for all these strenuous weeks, and she still maintains that "if Maurice Tobin is as good a Governor as he is a husband and father, Massachusetts should be forever grateful to the people who elected him to office."

"I want my husband to hold the public office," declared the new First Lady. "I want to stay at home—to return to a normal routine with the children."

This is exactly what her friends expected her to say. Slim, blonde Mrs. Tobin, who is an attractive match for her tall, handsome husband, is noted as a devoted wife and mother who enjoys running her own home and does it smoothly and graciously. When Helen Louise, Carol Ann, and Maurice, Jr., aged 11, 9, and 6 respectively, come home from school, they find their mother waiting for them more often than not; and no matter how late her husband returns from his official duties at night, she is ready to give him hot chocolate.

Children Attend School

Carol Ann and Maurice, Jr., attend the Joseph P. Manning School in Jamaica Plain and Helen Louise, the Academy of the Assumption in Wellesley. The latter had a holiday today, however, and shortly after this reporter arrived at the Tobin home this morning, came tearing downstairs to get her daddy's tailcoat. After a scant three hours' sleep, her parents were hurriedly getting ready to attend the installation of Archbishop Cushing.

Mrs. Tobin's last errand was a dash into the kitchen to leave word for Helen Louise to put on her plaid skirt, "be sure to hang up her clothes, and help straighten up the living room."

This is the first election in which the children have been old enough to realize what the outcome means to their father. They've all worn his campaign pins and been his ardent rooters. Just last night, as he went to bed, young Maurice said, "Mother, will you tell me in the morning if Daddy wins?"

According to her sister, Miss Margaret Noonan, who with the rest of the family "pitched in" on the campaign, Mrs. Tobin is not socially ambitious. She is too busy with the three youngsters, says Miss Noonan, and prefers the large family get-togethers which are frequent affairs with the Noonan and Tobin clans.

Born in South Boston

The wife of the Governor-Elect is the former Helen Noonan, daughter of Mrs. David A. Noonan of 11 Kinross Road, Brighton, and the late Mr. Noonan. She was born in South Boston and was graduated from Mt. St. Joseph Academy in Brighton as were both her sisters. Her sister Catherine is now Mrs. John J. Reardon of Newton Highlands. One brother, Edward J., works in the Boston Licensing Board, while Francis X. is a Lieutenant in the Navy, stationed in Florida.

On Nov. 12 the new Governor and his wife will observe their 12th wedding anniversary. They met at a dance given by the Proparvulis Club of which Mrs. Tobin still is a member. She is also active on the Community Service Committee of the Boston City Federation and in the Alumnae Association of Mt. St. Joseph Academy. Friends and club associates say she is an enthusiastic worker. There is no doubt she is well liked.

Her favorite recreation, surprisingly enough, is fishing. Last summer the whole family went to the Laurentians, where they lived in a cabin and went fishing every day. As a girl Mrs. Tobin was fond of swimming and won several prizes for diving. She also enjoys tennis and golf.

Mrs. Tobin describes herself as "very much an amateur in politics" but is deeply interested in doing whatever she can to forward her husband's political career. During the recent campaign she substituted for him on various occasions, offering his regrets when a crowded schedule precluded his attendance at meetings or receptions, and it has been said she swung many votes in his favor.

On his trip through the western part of the State, she says she accompanied him to "see that the baggage was taken care of and attend to whatever else I could for him." And, incidentally, she saw more of him than she had for months, which meant a lot to both of them.

Date of Tobin Resigning as Mayor Hangs Fire

By Bertram B. Johansson
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The question of whether, or when, Mayor Tobin will resign his position as Mayor of Boston before he is inaugurated on Jan. 3 remained unanswered by the Governor-Elect today.

Asked when he thought he might resign, the Mayor's only answer before he went to the installation of the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston today was, "I'm not familiar enough with the law on resignations to say yet."

Parrying deftly a second question—"You will resign before Jan. 1 though, won't you?"—the new Governor said:

"My first answer stands for that one, too."

The President of the City Council will be acting Mayor of the City following the Mayor's resignation until a special election—the date of which is set by the City Council—is held.

Appointive Plums for Tobin

Apropos of speculation over the date of the Mayor's resignation, Former Gov. James M. Curley reiterated last night his firm intention to run for the office which he has held several times before.

When the Governor-Elect goes up the hill from City Hall to the State House, ten appointive political plums will fall into his lap shortly after the inauguration.

Not the least of the 10 positions which will be automatically open on Jan. 31 for new men or for the reappointment of the existing department heads is that of Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission, an $8,500 per year post now held by Eugene C. Hultman, a Republican, and rather advanced in years. Eight of the 10 men filling the positions now are Republicans and two are Democrats.

If Mr. Tobin makes a new appointment to the M. D. C. it is very possible that he may choose George G. Hyland, Boston's aggressive Public Works Commissioner, who has handled an exceedingly responsible position with dispatch. He has been with the Mayor all seven years of his stay at City Hall, has actively supported him during the present campaign, and has often expressed himself publicly on the need of the M. D. C.'s building and maintaining more highways and roads in the Boston area. If appointed, he may have the opportunity to put some of his ideas into effect.

May Be Change in Tax Field

If the new Governor's caustic campaign and pre-campaign references to Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, are to be taken in their full meaning, it is likely that a new appointment will be made to another $8,500 stewardship, since Mr. Tobin and Mr. Long apparently have disparate ideas on the ways and means of some forms of taxation. Governor Saltonstall, it is recalled, while deliberating on the reappointment of Mr. Long three years ago, delayed his decision several weeks beyond the usual deadline, and almost did not reappoint him to the post.

The other eight men whose terms may end before Jan. 31 if reappointments are not made are: Raymond J. Kenney, Commissioner of Conservation, $6,000 per year; Louis A. Webster, Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, $6,000, who is taking the place of Mark H. Galusha, now on military leave; Walter S. Morgan, Comptroller, $6,500; Charles H. Cole, Chairman State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, $4,000; Charles F. Connors, Chairman of the State Racing Commission, $5,000; H. S. duMont, Director of Division of Fisheries and Game, Department of Conservation, $6,000; George P. Drury, Associate Commission of Public Utilities, $7,000; and Robert L. Whipple, Associate Commissioner of Public Works, $6,000.

Long and Varied List Of Items Up for Sale At Animal Unit Fair

Household linens, handwork, fresh vegetables, herb jellies, marmalades, and seasonings are among the items listed for sale in the Annual Fair of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, scheduled for Nov. 20 and 21 at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, the League has announced.

Household linens will be at the Household Table in charge of the Misses Storer of Cambridge, and Mrs. Geoffrey G. Whitney, of Milton, will have selections of vegetables, herb jellies, marmalades and jams, and seasonings to sell.

Luncheons will be served on both days and also an afternoon tea, under the direction of Mrs. Robert F. Sellar and Miss Harriet G. Bird, will be held beginning at 4 o'clock.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Wednesday, Nov. 8

Free Tickets for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. ticket office, 48 Boylston Street. Lib. 7268.
All-Star wrestling, Boston Arena, 8 p. m.
Dances, with orchestra, hostesses, 8 p. m.: Atlantic Club, 149 Stanford Street, 46 Beacon Street, 29 Batterymarch Street; 16 City Square, Charlestown.
Voice Recordings, Copley Square, Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street; 26 Temple Place, Saturday, Sunday.
Portrait Sketching, 149 Stamford Street, 8 p. m.; Buddies' Club, 3-5½ p. m.; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, 7 p. m.
Officers' Dances, Hotel Statler, given by Army and Navy Officers' Club, orchestra, 8 p. m., 74 cents.
Dance Instruction, 316 Huntington Avenue, 8 p. m.; Social, 32 City Square, Charlestown, 8 p. m.
Crafts, 26 Temple Place, 7:30 p. m.; 149 Stamford Street, 8 p. m.
"Sports Nite," 5 Ruggles Street, 8 p. m.
"Seavenger Hunt," Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30 p. m. Free Photos, Portrait Sketching.
Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street, Entertainment, Free refreshments, Dancing.

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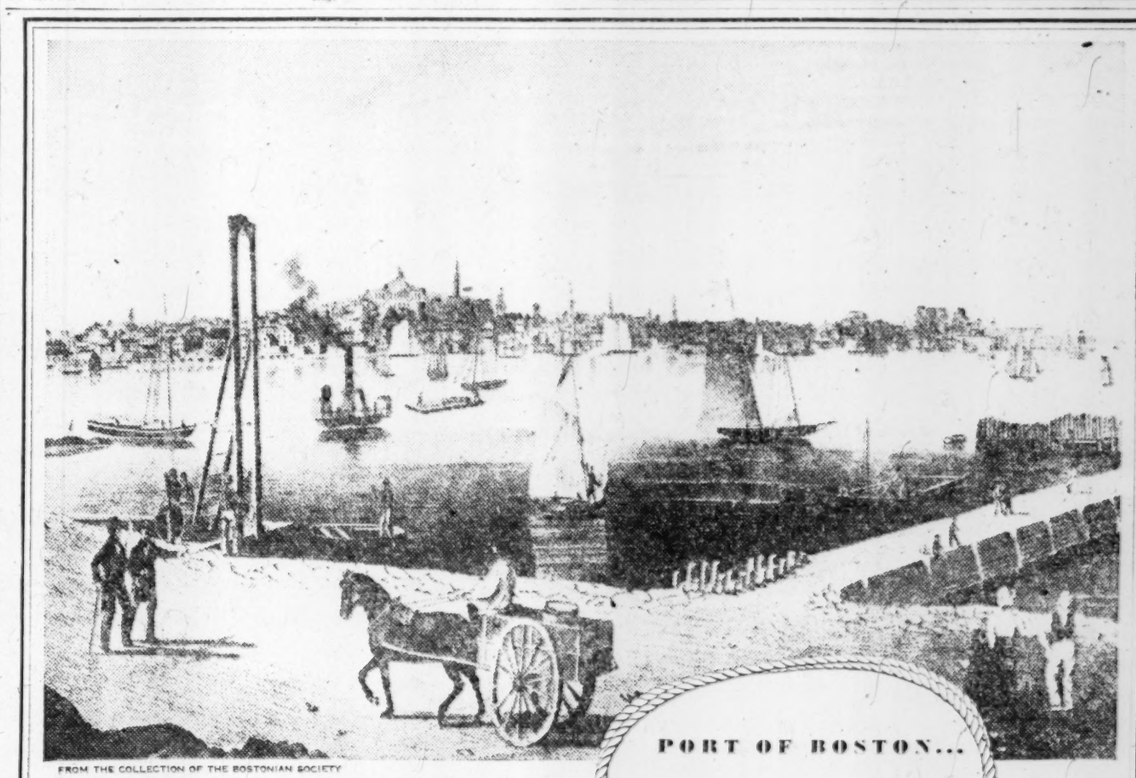

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Governor-Elect Tobin Active 17 Years in Bay State Politics

Massachusetts' young Governor-elect, Maurice J. Tobin, who entered politics when he was 25 with his election to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, has led an active political life for 17 years.

After serving a term as legislator beginning in 1927, Mr. Tobin was defeated in 1928 in an effort to win George H. Tinkham's seat in Congress, but was elected in 1931 as a member of the Boston School Committee, topping the field of candidates with the highest vote. He subsequently became Chairman of the School Committee, and served in that post until 1937, when he was elected Mayor of Boston.

Last January, as Mayor and ex-officio member of the Committee, Mr. Tobin vigorously supported and helped push through the City Council approval for a $75,000 appropriation for financing the Boston School Survey, which recently was completed by Dr. George D. Strayer and a staff of 26 educators, who proposed drastic changes in the school system.

Third Youngest Mayor

Seven years ago, when he was first elected Mayor of Boston at the age of 36, Mr. Tobin was the third youngest Mayor in 115 years of Boston mayoral history. Only Jonathan Chapman, elected in 1840, and Daniel A. Whelton, who was Acting Mayor in 1905, were younger than the present Mayor, since both were 33 when they began their tenures of office.

Three children grace the Jamaica Plain home of Mayor and Mrs. Tobin—Helen Louise, Carol Ann, and Maurice J., Jr. The Governor-elect's wife, who is the former Helen Noonan, has accompanied her husband on many of his recent campaign trips into the western part of the State, and sometimes went ahead of his political caravan to speak for him when his engagement schedule became tied up.

Victory over James M. Curley in the mayoralty race in 1937 put Mr. Tobin into the Mayor's chair with a 25,000 majority, following a bitterly fought contest in which Mr. Curley lashed vindictively at his "former pupil" whom he thought was going up the ladder too fast.

Two years after Mr. Tobin took the Mayor's chair, the record looked promising. There was a marked improvement in Boston's credit situation, a halt in the trend toward greater municipal operating costs despite greater welfare needs, and a tangible start toward streamlining Boston's old-fashioned administrative setup. On the other hand, two years had brought no basic solution to Boston's great problem of heavy taxes, continued debt, shrinking taxable wealth, and huge welfare needs. During the campaign just concluded, Mr. Tobin claims to have reduced the City debt by $38,000,000 over seven years.

It was during this first term that Mayor Tobin led spirited but unsuccessful fights for the levying of a sales tax for welfare and relief and a 1 per cent wage tax plan, and when he supported horse racing and pari-mutuel betting as important to the economic success of Boston.

His first term was not without its lighter moments. On Oct. 3, 1938, news clippings record that he entertained an eight-feather Hopi Indian from Arizona in his office, where he has welcomed hundreds of visitors to the City. In the summer of 1939, the Mayor took a trip to Ireland for a vacation, breakfasted in London, lunched in Belfast the same day, and ate dinner in Cork that night, on a flying trip to the three cities.

Close Victory Over Curley

When he ran for re-election in 1941, again opposing his "friend and enemy" Mr. Curley, he won with an uncomfortably close margin of only 9,356 votes after a political campaign that cost $94,385.

Perhaps Mayor Tobin's most substantial public services during his second term have been the reduction of the City debt and his support of the appropriation for the Boston School Survey. It is to be hoped that as Governor he will give the Legislature every bit of moral support it needs for implementing the Survey's proposals.

The Governor-elect was born in Roxbury in 1901, the son of a carpenter. Young Maurice sold newspapers on Boston streets for several years and held odd jobs while attending the School of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. He graduated from the High School of Commerce, and later dovetailed his studies with work while he took extension courses at Boston College, at Northeastern, and at Suffolk Law School.

He was employed with Levisur & Conway Leather Company before he went to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in 1922, and by 1934 had been promoted to the post of traffic division superintendent.

Armistice Day Pay

Payment of time and a half for work on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, is not permitted as such in jobs related to the prosecution of the war, it is pointed out by George H. Foley, Regional Attorney for the United States Department of Labor. The only exemption comes where an employer has designated Armistice Day in place of Memorial Day as the sixth holiday.

Talks Planned Upon Shaping Of Democracy

Women's Activities

"Shaping Tomorrow's Democracy" will be the theme of an education conference sponsored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in the Temple Israel Meeting House, Boston, on Nov. 20.

At a symposium during the morning session Miss Alice L. Halligan, acting director of adult education in Springfield, will describe "The Springfield Plan"; Dr. Payson Smith, Acting Dean of the University of Maine's Department of Education, will discuss "Education for New Tasks"; and Herbert Black, foreign editor of the Boston Globe, will speak on "The International Aspect."

Mrs. Berthold S. Stern, president of the hostess club, the Boston Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, will welcome the delegates at 10:15 a. m. Mrs. Edward J. Hickox, Education chairman of the Federation, will preside. The address of the afternoon will be given by Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman of Temple Israel.

Jubilee Convention

The Massachusetts Branch of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons will celebrate its 50th anniversary with a Jubilee Convention at the Hotel Statler tomorrow and Friday. The morning session opens at 10 o'clock; the Jubilee Luncheon will be served at 12:30 p. m.

A feature of the first afternoon session will be a roll call of every Circle in the State, when each will present a cash Jubilee box. The program Thursday evening will be given by the juniors and campers from Camp Wampatuck. Officers will be elected on Friday, and Mrs. E. A. Morse, State President of the Vermont Branch, will give the chief address of the convention. Mrs. Herbert F. Trull, Massachusetts President, will preside.

Thursday Programs

Massachusetts Maine Daughters—Dan Stiles will show a colored film of work along the Atlantic Coast; the Ways and Means Committee will conduct an auction; Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Newton Community Club—Talk on "Housekeeping Hazards in China," by Mrs. Hugh Robinson, wife of a medical missionary, Underwood School, 2 p. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club—"World Affairs" lecture by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor, 10 a. m.

Newton Centre Woman's Club—The Literature Committee will present Mrs. Charles Arbuckle, book reviewer, 2:30 p. m.

Daughters of Massachusetts — Program of readings by Norma Woodward, Women's Republican Club, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—The Old Boston Chapter will celebrate its 32nd anniversary with luncheon at Women's Republican Club, followed by a talk on "Along Comes Christmas," by Mrs. Roy C. Gunter.

International Institute — Swiss Festival and Bazaar sponsored by the Swiss Club, 12 m. to 10 p. m. Tea, 3-5 p. m.; Swiss supper, 6-8 p. m.

Travels at Snail's Pace

Official United States Navy

Former Racing-Car Driver Drives Jeep

Chief Machinist Edward R. Schultz, U. S. N. R., of Watertown, Mass., is shown here at the wheel of a jeep which he pilots at 20 miles per hour over the narrow coral roads of Bermuda, where he is attached to the United States Naval Operating Base.

New Chrysanthemums Appear

New chrysanthemums at the annual autumn flower show which opens tomorrow and closes on Sunday night at Horticultural Hall include Marigold, a bronze variety; and Ruby Velvet. Casablanca is a new white carnation.

The first chrysanthemum show in the United States was given in Boston 115 years ago, in the old Horticultural Hall in Boylston Street.

The present show, consisting mostly of chrysanthemums, from all over the country, includes the lowly daisy of Chinese origin, from which the various cultivated blossoms have developed. In the last 20 years the growers have produced at least 5,000 varieties, say officials of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. An effort is being made now to get the chrysanthemums hardy enough to grow out of doors from the fourth of July to Thanksgiving.

Among the winter-flowering begonias are plants the stock of which was brought from Holland just before the German invasion. The flowers are mostly orange and red. A spectacular feature of the show is a Chinese garden arranged by the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum.

The Gourd Society of America has contributed picturesque exhibits. Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner table decorations and other flower groups are shown by the Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts. Florists and nurserymen are showing garlands for Christmas. There are also displays of orchids and of herbs.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala—2:25 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—6:47 p. m.—Program in English. 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. 11.94 meg., 25.11 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Spotlight. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVN, 11.83 meg., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC7, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Scottish Orchestra. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Current Events. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

New Gas Coupons Valid on Nov. 9

A-11 gasoline coupons expire at midnight Wednesday, Nov. 8, and the new A-13 coupons, good for four gallons each, become valid on tomorrow, the Office of Price Administration announced yesterday.

The A-12 coupons in the old A books are permanently invalidated, the announcement said. Car owners applying for A-books after today will have one coupon deducted from the new books for each 16 days which have elapsed during the validity period.

More Workmen in N. H. Woods Is State Manpower Plan

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8—Every effort is being pressed to get as many workmen as possible into the woods of New Hampshire this coming winter, Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, War Manpower director for the State, says "the woods industries have for generations been leading industries in New Hampshire, but war needs have catapulted them way up to the top of the 'must' list in the national war program. Pulpwood and lumber have gone to war in products that range all the way from aircraft and ships to smokeless powder. . . . New Hampshire's woods industries offer opportunities, second only to service in the armed forces, for men to serve their country in time of war."

The United States Employment Service is pressing a drive to recruit more men to engage in woods operations. An Army-Navy caravan, manned by veterans of combat zones, is cruising the State in the interests of the recruiting drive. Rallies are being held in a number of communities.

Almanac to Issue

In the small town of Dublin, the Old Farmer's Almanac for 1945 has gone to press. This is the last word in weather information for many New England residents. The current issue indicates that it is going to be a rugged winter. This is the 153d issue of the noted publication. Last year the publication forecast a more or less mild winter. This year the publication reminds its readers of this fact and that such was the case. This year the Old Farmer's Almanac expects the worst in February. But the Almanac suggests that March will be a time "to mend your fences and get ready for spring plowing." The war has hit the Almanac. In the current issue Editor Rogg Sagendorf explains that usually the publication contains information on the outcome of the election but that this year it cannot wait.

'Paper Holiday'

New Hampshire is conducting a "Paper Holiday." Gov. Robert O. Blood has called on householders to join with merchants in this war effort "during which merchandise that can be sanitarily and safely carried, be not wrapped or bagged. Paper," according to the Governor, "is one of the prime necessities in the manufacture of munitions and the waging of this war. At the present time there is a critical shortage that must be made up by every available means. The manpower shortage makes it impossible to cut a sufficient number of logs to produce the pulp needed. We can and must continue the present commendable waste paper salvage activities being conducted throughout the State."

Banks to Aid Vets

Gov. Robert O. Blood will meet with New Hampshire bankers Friday to make sure that veteran loans under the G. I. Bill of Rights can be made without legislation or the use of his wartime powers. This meeting is being sponsored jointly by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, the Savings Banks Association of New Hampshire, the New Hampshire Bankers' Association, the New Hampshire Building and Loan Association, and Co-operative Bank League, and the office of the New Hampshire Bank Commissioner. It is expected that George B. Lord, President of the Portsmouth Savings Bank, who is a member of the board of directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, will preside at the meeting. Governor Blood says "the matter of lending money to veterans under the G. I. Bill of Rights is all very new, and veterans can be assured that the bankers of New Hampshire are eager to give good service and are preparing to do so as rapidly as possible. If it is found that some additional change in State regulations is necessary, the veterans can count on my full co-operation."

High Quota in Loan

New Hampshire's Sixth War Loan individual sales quota is $12,000,000 and out of this amount $7,000,000 should be raised in Series E War Bonds, according to R. A. Soderlund, State War Finance Chairman. "Twelve million dollars is a high individual quota for our State," according to Mr. Soderlund. "It represents a strong challenge to every one of us, but just as the war news demonstrates that our fighting men are going all out, so must we here at home go all out in our drive." Mr. Soderlund points out that the quota is attainable since individual sales amounted to $14,217,000 in the Fifth Loan and $14,439,000 in the Fourth drive. New Hampshire's over-all quota of $33,000,000, includes corporate as well as individual investments. Every local War Finance worker must reach every person on the farm, in the plan and in the town, according to Mr. Soderlund.

Record Bank Savings

New Hampshire people piled up their savings to the highest point in State history, when on June 30 this year savings deposits in State banks hit $241,814,167, according to Bank Commissioner Clyde M. Davis. This represented an increase of $21,727,866 over the figure for June 30 a year ago. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in the State had $483.62 on deposit in a State chartered bank. This compares with $440.17 a year ago. The total number of savings accounts also increased; it was the largest increase in the number of accounts in the 99-year history of the State Banking Department. The survey also shows that these banking institutions increased their holdings of Federal bonds by $35,000,000 during the year. Now 55 per cent of these banks' total assets are invested in Federal securities.

Safety in Plants Rises

A marked reduction in accidents is shown in New England plants employing more than 500,000 workers for the third quarter of this year as compared to 1943, it is reported by the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower.

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CBS

Harold E. Fellows

Appointed to the managership of the newly-organized New England Operations for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Mr. Fellows retains his post of manager of Station WEEI, Columbia outlet in Boston.

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Radio Timetable

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Beautiful Music"	Pepper Young's Family	New England Cupboard	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	Parade; Studio pgm	"Beautiful Music"	Right to Happiness; sk	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Bob Chester's Or
4:15		Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Sam Donahue's Orch
4:30	Studio program	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch
4:45	Help Wanted; News	"Hop Harrigan"; sk	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Sammy Kaye's Or
5:15	Notes for Victory	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Round-Up Time; songs
5:30	'Inside MGM'; int.	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	Round-Up Time; songs
5:45		"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast; Music	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; "Snapshots"	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Concert; 'Whose War'	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; dr	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Jennie M Henderson, talk
7:15	Popular music	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	News of the World	Dance orchestra	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces'; sketch	'The Lone Ranger'; dr.	Dick Preston, songs	Radio Newsreel	Irish-American amateur hour; songs
7:45	'Easy Aces'; sketch	'The Lone Ranger'; dr.	John Barry, comments	Hal Aloma's Orch.	
8:00	Jack Carson Show	Clifford Prevost, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Jack Carson Show	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls"; drama	'Carol Bruce; E Howard;	Stop That Villain; quiz;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	"My Best Girls"; drama	Henny Youngman, mc	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Lest We Forget"
9:00	Frank Sinatra, gst;	Network program	Eddie Cantor show;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classic Album; Dvořák,
9:15	Quentin Reynolds	Network program	Leonard Sues, tr'mpet	"Screen Test"	Symphony No. 5 (New
9:30	"Which Is Which";	Jack Teagarden's Or.	"Mr. District Attorney";	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	World)
9:45	Quiz; guests	Dance orchestra; drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album; News
10:00	Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Sumner Welles, com'nt	Local sports
10:15	Friml's "Firefly";	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:30	Nelson Eddy; Rob't	The Symphonette, with	starring Phil Harris	Musical Roundup	Local sports
10:45	Armbruster's Or.	M. Piastro, conductor	Kay Kyser; pol. talk	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Benny Goodman's Orch
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Milton George's Or	Weather; Bump Hadley	Art Kassel's Orch.	Harry James' Orch
11:30	Collegiate Chorale;	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents; Hope	Harry James's Orch.	Days End; music
11:45	Symphony Orch.	Dance orchestra; News	Williams in "Holiday"	Harry James's Orch.	Days End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; Dress Parade	Music; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	Happy Hank	New England Fellowship; religious program
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Jesting With the Jesters	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Musical Moments; News	Musical program	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air;	Breakfast Club	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Far & Near Tales	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Lora Lawton, sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	'Linda Crockett'; drama
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organist
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason
11:00	"Amanda"; sketch	Breakfast at Sardi's;	Road of Life; sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Now, Voyager"; drama	Matti Hollis' Orch.	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch & His Boys	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Bearens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk	Musical program	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins'; sk.	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Terry's House Party	"Kick Congo"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	"Luncheon With Salvy"	"Glamour Time"; songs	Curtain Time; with
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Theo Carreiro; News
2:00	Dramatic sketch	WHDH Studio Orch.	The Guiding Light; sk	Cedric Foster, news	Sports program
2:15	'Two on a Clue'; sk	Mystery Chef; food facts	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports; Music; News
2:30	Dramatic serial	American Indian songs	"Woman in White"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	"Real Stories"; drama	"Melody Moments"
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	'Irish Melodies'
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	'Smoothies'; vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Studio pgm	Music; Listen, Milady	'Right to Happiness'	Music; Political talk	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pelley; Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news	News; Johnny Long's Or
4:15	Vets. Information	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Frankie Master's Orch
4:30	Help Wanted; news	State Education Dept.	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Lester Smith Interviews	Ray Noble's Orch
4:45		"Hop Harrigan"; sk.	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Ray Scott's Orch
5:15	"Victory Notes"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Chick Carter; sketch	Round-Up Time; songs
5:30	"Inside MGM"; int.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	'Superman'; sketch	Round-Up Time; songs
5:45		"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	'Tom Mix'; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	News; Musicale
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast; Music	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	"Digest"; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Concert music; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Roundup; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Fred Waring program	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Jack Leonard, songs
7:15	Gov. Lehman	Fred Waring program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dean Hudson's Orch.	News; Tax talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Boston Quiz Kids	Bob Burns; Shirley	Confidentially Yours	Al Trace's Orch.
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Boston Quiz Kids	Ross; orch.; guest star	"Pictorial History"	Natural science talk
8:00	'Suspense'; Lena	Clifford Prevost; news	Frank Morgan; C Daley;	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	Horne; mystery	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Eric Blore; Robt Young	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30	Death Valley Sheriff drama; News	America's Town Meeting 'Should We Scrap the	Dinah Shore's Open House; L. Melchior	Sammy Kaye's Or; Paul Winchell; J. Mahoney	Tommy Carr's Orch. Irish Melodies
9:00	Maj. Bowes Amateur Program	Little Steel Formula?' America's Town Meeting	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Eugenie Baird, gst	Gabriel Heatter, news "Screen Test"	Classic Album; Brahms, Symphony No. 1
9:15					
9:30	"Corlis Archer"; dr	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	"Starlight Serenade";	Classic Album; Brahms,
9:45	"Corlis Archer"; dr	Dance orchestra; drama	comedy; songs; orch.	Alfredo Antonini, cond	Symphony No. 1; News
10:00	"The First Line";	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello show	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	drama; guests	Bos. Symphony preview	Abbott-Costello; Political	"Well-Known People"	Glenn Gray's Orch.
10:30	Ray Bloch; Larry	Gen. Vandegrift; other	Rudy Vallee Show; Edith	Parade; Music Roundup	Earl Hines' Orch.
10:45	Douglas; Hilded'de	speakers; drama; music	Gwynn; Fred Allen	Music Roundup; Wither	Beyond Victory
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Jazz Album
11:15	Unrationed Jam	Milton George's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	"Radio Newsreel"	Jazz Album
11:30	"Viva, America";	Fishermen's program	Music of New World;	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Day's End; music
11:45	Edis de Philippe	Concert Miniature; news	Boston—Early Years	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Day's End; News

CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES

PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES

United Aircraft News

A REPORT OF PERFORMANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD BY THE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES, PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES, SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS AND HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS

HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

VOL. 2 NO. 6 PUBLISHED BY UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT NOVEMBER, 1944

100th Helicopter Flies at Sikorsky

More Powerful Types Now In Production; Nash-Kelvinator Flies Its First Sikorsky Craft

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Helicopters, more than 100 of them, have rolled off the world's first helicopter production line here at Sikorsky Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation.

As the 100th Sikorsky helicopter, an R-4B, passed its Army flight tests, Bernard L. Whelan, general manager, revealed that production has been stepped up to the rate of five a week. At the same time he said that the company already is starting production of the new, larger, more powerful R-5A, for which it has an order running into the hundreds. In addition, it has completed the experimental development and testing of another new model, the R-6.

Hundreds more R-6s have been ordered by the U.S.A.A.F. and the U.S. Navy, Mr. Whelan said. They will be built by Nash-Kelvinator to Sikorsky designs. Recently Nash-Kelvinator announced that its first R-6 had passed Army flight tests. Deliveries will accelerate from now on.

"Now that we've hit the magic mark—and the first 100 is always the hardest—we have ironed out the most troublesome flight and production bugs and learned how to build this completely new aircraft," Mr. Whelan said.

The soundness of the Sikorsky design was dramatically illustrated, he pointed out, when the first XR-4 was ordered to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, for acceptance tests, May, 1942. It made helicopter history by flying the 761 miles.

Sikorsky helicopters are in use with five military services: U.S. Army Air Forces, U.S. Navy, U.S. Coast Guard, British Royal Navy and British Royal Air Force. Already they have seen active duty in theatres as widely separated as Alaska and India. They hold all official and unofficial helicopter records.

New uses for the Sikorsky craft are coming to light every day. Recently the Coast Guard at Lakehurst, N. J., demonstrated the practicability of the helicopter as a rescue craft at sea.

The helicopter took off from the deck of a Coast Guard cutter and flew over to several men drifting in rubber life rafts. Hovering 30 feet above water the pilot lowered a bosun's chair by a power winch, whisked one of the men up to the R-4, and returned with him to the cutter. In nine minutes the helicopter picked up four men by this method, an average of a little over two minutes per man.

Canada Builds 10,000th Prop

MONTREAL, Canada—The 10,000th Canadian-built Hamilton Standard propeller moved off the assembly lines of Canadian Propellers, Ltd., here, as workers celebrated their part in "breaking the back" of a tough wartime assignment.

This subsidiary of Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft signed a non-profit contract with the Canadian Government on April 1, 1941 to build Hamilton Standard propellers on a non-royalty basis. The staff was selected and sent to the Hamilton Standard factory in East Hartford, Conn., for training, a plant built, machinery installed and the first propeller completed February 22, 1942.

In that same month production requirements were raised from 200 to 900 propellers per month, but Canadian Propellers has made every delivery on schedule.

With the reduction in the pilot training program, Canadian Propellers has recently reduced its manufacturing activities.

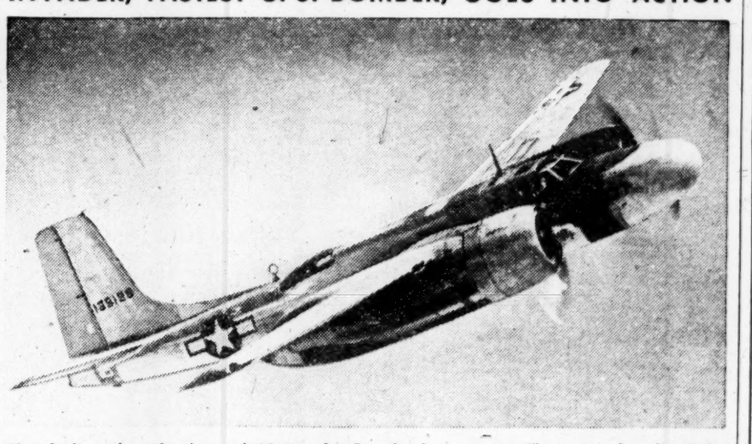
GI Joe Hitchhikes 18,400 Miles

NEW GUINEA—A day late in reporting back here from a 10-day furlough, a soldier was asked for an explanation by his commanding officer.

"Bad weather in Chicago," was the reply.

During the eleven days the private had hitchhiked home by air, spent two days with his wife in New Haven, Connecticut, 9,200 miles away, and hitchhiked back again.

INVADER, FASTEST U. S. BOMBER, GOES INTO ACTION



Already in action, the Army A-26 Douglas Invader incorporates "in one package" all the lessons learned in five years of attack-bomber warfare. Powered by two Double Wasp engines turning Hamilton Standard propellers, the Invader is said to be the fastest bomber in the world today

Douglas Invader, New Attack Bomber, Shows Speed, Power With Double Wasps

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Speed was what the Army Air Forces ordered for its new attack bomber. Speed was what Douglas Aircraft delivered in the new all-purpose A-26 Invader, built around two 2000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp engines turning Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propellers.

Already in action, the Invader is this country's fastest bomber. It can strike by day or night. It can attack from tree-top altitudes and present only a flash exposure to ack-ack.

The Invader is heavily armed and armored. It incorporates in one package the lessons of five years of attack bombing.

Combining heavy firepower with great speed, the Invader was designed for medium altitude or low level attacks against grounded enemy aircraft, tank or troop concentrations, trains, anti-aircraft positions, supply dumps, wharves or naval vessels.

New features that make the Invader a much more formidable plane than its older brother, the A-20 Douglas Havoc, include a new all-purpose nose that makes possible quick armament changes to adapt the plane for any mission, the recently developed NACA laminar flow wings for low drag and a new double-slotted flap which reduces landing speed and aids take-off.

The Invader is in production here and in the Douglas plant at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

F4Us Make It Short and Snappy

PELELIU, Palau Islands — Delayed — Twenty Marine pilots flying F4U Vought Corsairs recently made one of the shortest air strikes in history.

Only 1,400 yards away, the Japs were fighting bitterly from deep caves. In a blinding rain storm 20 Double Wasp-powered Corsairs of the "Death Dealers" squadron took off with 1,000-pound bombs. Almost as soon as they were in the air, the Corsairs loosed their bombs. The ground crews cheered each hit, as the concussions shook the ground on which they were standing.

NEW SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS SHOW DESIGN PROGRESS

N. Y. Daily News Photo

Bigger, more powerful, newly streamlined, the two newest types of Sikorsky helicopters fly in formation near the Sikorsky factory in Bridgeport. The R-5A, in front and on the right, has a 450-horsepower Wasp Junior engine and is being built for the Army by Sikorsky. The R-6A, on the left, now is being produced by Nash-Kelvinator from Sikorsky designs

Sea Wolf Marks Third Battle Plane Designed by Vought for World War II

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Navy has announced the TBY-2 Sea Wolf, a new torpedo bomber designed by the Chance Vought Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation. The Sea Wolf is being produced at the Allentown, Pa., plant of Consolidated Vultee with the aid of Chance Vought engineers.

The new bomber will be the Navy's biggest aerial torpedo launcher. It weighs eight tons, bristles with machine guns, and can carry heavy bomb loads. It is manned by a pilot, gunner, bombardier and radioman. The TBY-2 marks the third battle plane designed by Vought for World War II.

When war came to America, hundreds of Navy OS2U Vought Kingfishers were in service as the fleet's standard observation scout. Fitted with seaplane floats, they operate off the catapults of battleships and cruisers as "eyes of the fleet," directing gunfire, observing enemy movements, and rescuing many a downed flier. As landplanes they have flown thousands of hours of off-shore patrol.

Simultaneously, Vought was developing the F4U Corsair fighter, first airplane to be designed around a 2000-horsepower engine, the Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp, and first warplane to better 400 miles per hour.

The country's urgent need for Corsairs forced Vought to concentrate on their production and to enlist Goodyear also to build them. The building of Kingfishers was turned over to the Naval Aircraft Factory.

CORSAIR FIGHTER-BOMBER GETS "GO" SIGNAL

U.S. Marine Corps Photo

This Vought Corsair on Majuro airfield in the Marshalls is one of the hundreds that Marine pilots are using as fighter-bombers against the Japs holed in on South Pacific islands. Its 2000-horsepower Double Wasp engine and Hydromatic propeller enable the Corsair to carry a pair of thousand-pound bombs

Active Pups Get Active Names

SAIPAN—A couple of puppies are making life miserable for Japanese pigs and chickens here. They belong to the navigator of a Douglas C-47 who picked them up in the Marshalls and brought them along as mascots. The pilot remarked that they were "always on the go" and got permission to name them. One he calls Pratt, the other Whitney.

PCA, National Order DC-4s

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—Two more airlines have announced orders for four-engined Douglas DC-4 transports.

Pennsylvania-Central Airlines purchased 15 DC-4s to inaugurate 60-minute flights between such cities as Washington and New York, Washington and Pittsburgh, and Chicago and Detroit.

National Airlines ordered seven Douglas DC-4s. They will fly non-stop: New York to Miami in four hours and 38 minutes; New York to New Orleans in six hours and 18 minutes; Miami to New Orleans in three hours.

United Air Lines, already committed to 15 DC-4s and 20 DC-6s, ordered 15 more of the 300-miles-per-hour DC-6s.

These purchases, with others previously announced, bring the total ordered by U.S. airlines to 156 four-engined Douglases, all driven by Pratt & Whitney engines and Hamilton Standard propellers.

New Engines, Propellers To Power Douglas DC-7s

Pan American Airways Orders 26-plane Fleet of 108-Passenger Substratosphere Clippers

SANTA MONICA, Cal.—The newest, most powerful type of Pratt & Whitney engine and the latest type Hamilton Standard propeller, each so advanced that details still are sealed in military secrecy, will power a fleet of huge new Douglas airplanes to be operated by Pan American World Airways.

Pan American has contracted for 26 of the four-engined, 108-passenger DC-7 transports, largest yet developed for commercial use.

The DC-7 will be twice as large as the clippers now flying Pan American's transoceanic routes and seven times larger than the standard DC-3 transports. It will be as wide, wing tip to wing tip, as a 16-story building is high.

Capable of better than 300-miles-an-hour speeds, these giant clippers will bring swift economical transport within reach of the average man. The DC-7 will fly passengers from New York to Rio de Janeiro in 19 hours at fares as low as 3½¢ a mile. It will fly from San Francisco to Honolulu in about eight hours.

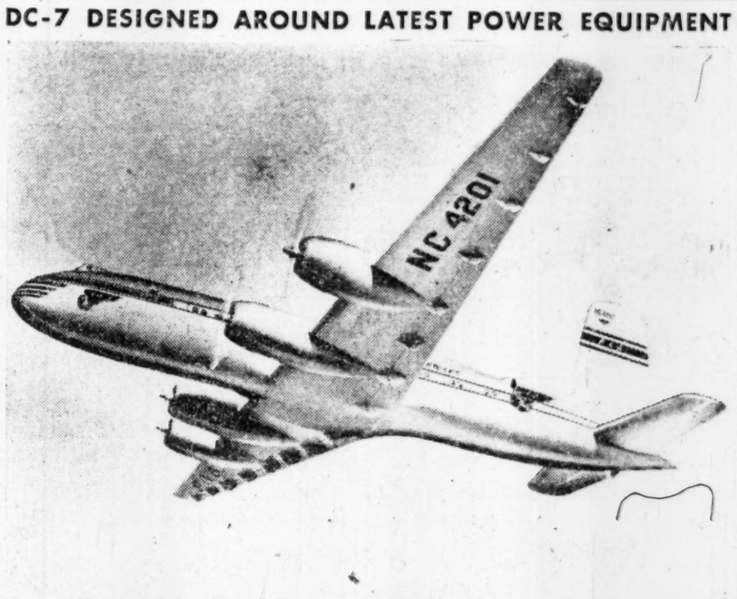
This means not only that more vacationers can afford a trip abroad but also that they can spend 12 out of 14 days actually there.

The new Douglas clipper will have two cabins, one accommodating 72 passengers, the other, 36. It will have a modern galley equipped for serving full course meals, dressing rooms, flight deck and pilot compartment. It will be pressurized to provide comfort 20,000 feet up.

Existence of the new engines to be used in the DC-7 was first revealed a year ago at East Hartford, Conn., when it was announced that a new Pratt & Whitney engine "would again lead the world into the realm of still higher horsepower and airplane performance." Hamilton Standard's new Super Hydromatic propeller also is of radically advanced design. Both have been selected to power new and secret types of military aircraft, but the DC-7 will be the first commercial transport using these engines and propellers.

Delivery of the new craft will depend upon the war, but Douglas said that most of the engineering has been completed and the basic airplane of this size is under construction.

DC-7 DESIGNED AROUND LATEST POWER EQUIPMENT



Engines so powerful, propellers so new that details are still on the secret list will enable the Douglas DC-7 to carry 108 passengers and cargo at better than 300 miles an hour. Pan American World Airways has ordered 26 of these substratosphere clippers with the latest Pratt & Whitney engines and Hamilton Standard propellers

K. C. Hits Million Horsepower

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—More than one million horsepower in Double Wasp "C" engines and power sections and spare parts rolled off the production lines of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation of Missouri in October, just 10 months after the first engine was completed at the big Kansas City plant. Company officials said that new records would have to be set every month from now until next August in order to meet steadily increasing Navy schedules for the big 2100-horsepower Double Wasp engines.

Behind the million horsepower mark lies a dramatic story. When ground was broken on July 4, 1942, the plant site was just a peaceful cornfield. Now it is covered with one of the largest and most modern aircraft engine plants in the world, with 85 acres under one roof. Millions of dollars worth of precision machinery, much of it specially designed, has been purchased and installed. More than 300 men from the Missouri Valley have been transformed into well-trained foremen and supervisors and approximately 20,000 other middle westerners, most of whom had never previously worked with tools, have become skilled operators of the precision machinery. Finally, the tooling and production difficulties incident to building a wholly new type of engine had to be ironed out before the big plant could swing into high gear.

The Missouri plant not only fabricates complete engines but also builds all the power sections for the Double Wasp "C" engines built by the parent Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation at East Hartford, Connecticut.

Kingfisher Bites Zero

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS—The pilot of a little Vought Kingfisher observation plane, directing cruiser gunfire against a Jap-held island, suddenly was pounced on by three Zeros.

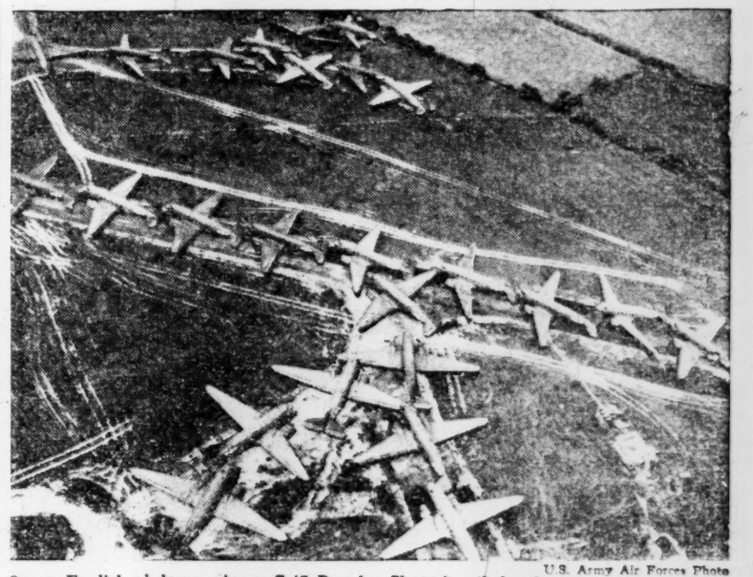
With only two .30 caliber machine guns as weapons, he and his observer shot it out with the Japs. They made a direct hit on the pilot of one Zero and sent him crashing into the sea. On its way down, this Zero brushed so close that it sheared off the tip of the Kingfisher's starboard wing.

The Kingfisher pilot gave his Wasp Junior engine the gun and headed home. The two remaining Zeros pumped bullets through the fuselage within inches of the Navy pilot's legs. Hot oil from a punctured tank covered the pilot and observer. But the sturdy little Kingfisher took everything the Japs had until it reached the protective screen of surface ships.

U.S.-to-Ireland in 14 Hours

FOYNES, Eire—On October 23 a Sikorsky Flying Ace arrived here 14 hours and 17 minutes after leaving La Guardia Field marine terminal, New York City. The big Pratt & Whitney-powered flying boat flew non-stop with 14 passengers and a full cargo. American Export Airlines revealed that it had clipped one hour and 13 minutes from the previous record.

SKYTRAINS GANG UP FOR INVADING HOLLAND



U.S. Army Air Forces Photo

On an English airdrome, Army C-47 Douglas Skytrains choke the runways as 50 Twin Wasp engines spin 50 Hydromatic propellers before crossing the North Sea to drop paratroopers, glider troops and airborne infantry behind German lines deep in Holland

Prop Experts At All Fronts

WESTERLY, R. I.—More than 3,200 highly trained propeller specialists have carried Hamilton Standard know-how to the world's fighting fronts, it was revealed as the 100th class was graduated from the Hamilton Standard propeller training school here, 29 months after its founding.

Graduates represent every branch of the U.S. air services and the majority of American airplane manufacturers. Others include military personnel from Great Britain, Canada, Peru, China, Brazil, Iceland, Nicaragua, Uruguay and Australia.

New Zealanders Fly Corsairs

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—First announcement that pilots of the Royal New Zealand Air Force were flying the famous Vought Corsair fighter came when the "Down Under" pilots defied heavy rains that kept South Pacific bombers grounded for days to keep the "potato patrol" in operation.

The "potato patrol" is the air arm of the drive to starve the Japs out of Bougainville. Cut off from supplies, the Japs are digging jungle gardens to augment their dwindling food reserves. "Potato patrol" Corsairs search out the gardening Nips and strafe them.

FAIRCHILD'S "FLYING BOXCAR" HAS DOUBLE WASPS

Here is the C-82 Fairchild Packet, newest Army transport plane, specially designed for cargo operations. With its two 2100-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engines turning Hamilton Standard propellers the Packet can carry heavy loads non-stop for 3,500 miles

The 6th War Loan Drive starts November 20. Fourteen billion dollars are needed. *Do your part.*

—Advertisement

New Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Current Exhibitions of Art

'Hearts Were Young and Gay,' 'Barbary Coast Gent' Due

"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," a film comedy based on the book of the same name by Cornelia Otis Skinner and Emily Kimbrough, will be seen at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. Gail Russell and Diana Lynn will play the roles of Miss Skinner and Miss Kimbrough in this autobiographical account of a European tour undertaken by the two girls in the 1920s. Charles Ruggles and Dorothy Gish are seen as Otis Skinner and Mrs. Skinner, and Bill Edwards and James Brown are the two young men with whom the tourists become acquainted on shipboard.

Miss Lynn will be seen in person on the stage at the Metropolitan on Friday and Saturday, making appearances each day at 2:25 and 8:25 o'clock.

The companion feature will be "The National Barn Dance," based on the radio show of the same name. In addition to radio entertainers the cast will include Jean Heather, Robert Benchley, and Charles Quigley.

Beery and Miss Sothern

"Barbary Coast Gent" and "Maisie Goes to Reno" will share the program at the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday.

Wallace Beery and Binnie Barnes head the cast for "Barbary Coast Gent," a Western with San Francisco and the Nevada gold fields for setting. Among the players are Chill Wills, Noah Beery, Henry O'Neill, Ray Collins, Donald Meek, and Paul Hurst.

In "Maisie Goes to Reno," the heroine of this series of films goes to Nevada on a vacation, comes to the aid of a soldier and his wife who are being victimized by forgers, and finds romance for herself. Ann Sothern, of course, plays the title role. The cast includes John Hodiak, Tom Drake, Marta Linden, Paul Cavanagh, Bernard Nedell, Donald Meek, Chick Chandler, and Ava Gardner.

'The Conspirators'

Hedy Lamarr and Paul Henreid are co-starred in "The Conspirators," a story of underground activities in Lisbon, which comes Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. "Dark Mountain," the other feature, is a melodramatic story of a forest ranger, featuring Robert Lowery and Ellen Drew.

'Wilson' at Majestic

Twentieth Century-Fox's biographical film, "Wilson," tracing the career of the President from his days at Princeton until the conclusion of his two terms in the White House, is now being shown at the Majestic. Alexander Knox plays the title role. Henry King directed. The film is one of the notable productions of the season.

At RKO Boston

Wally Brown, Alan Carney and Louis Jordan with his orchestra will head the stage show at the RKO Boston beginning Thursday. On the screen will be "Tall in the Saddle," with John Wayne and Ella Raines. The cast includes Ward Bond, George "Gabby" Hayes, and Elisabeth Risdon.

At the Exeter

By a sudden change in arrangements "Janie" and the English spy picture, "Secret Mission," are being held through Saturday at the Exeter.

Beginning Sunday two French films will be seen. These are "Carnival in Flanders" (La Kermesse Heroique) with Francoise Rosay, Alerme, and Jean Murat, and "Ballerina," with Mia Slavenska. Both films have English subtitles to help those unfamiliar with the language, and both are coming for return engagements.

Jane Frazee will star in a Columbia musical, "Sing While You Dance." The story concerns a studio where jingles are prepared for radio "commercials."

Scene From 'Carnival in Flanders'

French film to be seen in revival at the Exeter beginning Sunday

Paintings Shown to Students; Etching Techniques on View

By Dorothy Adlow

Paintings by modern artists are on exhibition at the Samuel Adams School, 37 Province Street. This is a school for social studies recently established in the downtown district of Boston. The pictures will be shown throughout the winter in the several classrooms.

The pictures come from the collection of a Bostonian. They show the taste of an individual. They range from the accomplishment of foremost artists of the day to local talents of moderate skill. In the aggregate they reveal the romantic moods, the tendency to avoid convention, to ignore naturalism, to accentuate for heightened effect. They show the modern artist consciously cultivating the ingenuous mannerisms of children, fostering the untutored performance of peasants and provincials, seeking freshness and freedom in spontaneous expression, enforced by vivid "barbaric" colors and brusque delineation. There is an anarchic quality, bespeaking rebellion against standardization. There is a lawless undercurrent, emblemizing revolution.

Sometimes the painter has deeper conviction than he has talent; not often is there a correspondence between vigor of idea and power of presentation. When there is, a splendid work is likely to result.

Among exhibits that invite the eye are "Quarry," by Joseph D. Martini, a nicely felt, discerningly constructed composition; "Portrait of March," by Milton Avery, an imaginative treatment of design in primitive manner; "Fantasy," by Marc Chagall; "Christ," by Georges Rouault; "Russian Peasant," by Boris Grigoriefl; "Landscape," by Elsheraus; "Gloucester," by Stuart Davis, David Burliuk's "Gloucester Harbor" is an amusing confection in which the pigment seems to have been applied directly from the tube with a density sometimes approximating one inch. He is a poet and his improvisatory handling of materials is entertaining and sometimes moving. There seems invariably a mood of playfulness in his performance which may obscure some inadequacies as painter.

There are portrayals of dancers, clowns, peasants; there are fantasies, collages, abstractions; the exhibition is broad and flexible.

Display of Prints

In the Sargent corridor on the third floor of the Boston Public Library is a small exhibition gathered from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection. It is an informing little display showing features of etching technique.

There are prints by eminent modern etchers that are examples of different "states." That is they show the varying results that come with progressive changes, improvements and enrichments of the plate. There are specimens of the courtroom themes by Forain, the great French satirist. Forain was a quick and restless draughtsman, not given to meticulous perfectionism. The plates by Muirhead Bone, depicting a Venetian Canal, reveal a more exacting and untiring performer, pulling off impressions not alone of the first, second, seventh states, but the twenty-sixth. There is a Leonos series of landscapes, too, revealing the process of change.

Students examining these prints closely will find that the artist begins broadly, and that the changes in subsequent trials indicate a strengthening of design, a heightening of rhythmic accents, an intensification of light and luminosity.

These prints at various states are revealing of the operation of the artist's imagination, the adaptation of skill to idea. Not often have we an opportunity in other artistic media to look, as it were, over the shoulder of the artist as he comes to grips with problems of effective presentation.

Argentinita Programs

Argentinita and her company of Spanish dancers and musicians will offer the following programs in Jordan Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon:

Friday Evening

From "Goyescas" ..... Granados
Argentinita, Pilar Lopez, José Manolo, Vargas
Dance from "La Vida Breve" ..... Falla
Pilar Lopez, José Greco
Zorongo Gitano ..... Garcia Lorca
Argentinita, José Greco, Manolo Vargas
Farruca (Flamenco Dance) ..... Popular
Pilar Lopez, Carlos Montoya
Two Spanish Dances ..... Popular
Argentinita
El Puerto I. ..... Albeniz
Pilar Lopez, José Greco, Manolo Vargas
Guitar Solo ..... Flamenco Melodies
Carlos Montoya
Jota ..... Granados
Argentinita, Pilar Lopez, José Greco, Manolo Vargas
Two South American Dances ..... Popular
Argentinita, Pilar Lopez and Manolo Vargas
Miller's Dance from "The Three-Cornered Hat" ..... Falla
José Greco
Amor Gitano, Dance No. 11 ..... Granados
Pilar Lopez, Manolo Vargas
Zambrilla Gitana, Cubita and Cafe Comic Tanko ..... Popular
Argentinita, Carlos Montoya

Saturday Afternoon

Two Dances from "La Romeria de los Cornudos" ..... Turina
Argentinita, José Greco, Manolo Vargas
El Pregon ..... Infante
Argentinita, José Greco
Dance No. 1 from Dance Suite ..... Turina
Pittaluga
Pilar Lopez
Guitar Solo ..... Grass Melodies
Carlos Montoya
Escenas Castellanas ..... Gombau
Argentinita, Pilar Lopez, José Greco
Sacro Monte ..... Turina
Manolo Vargas
Huayno Peruvian Dances ..... Folk Tunes
Polo Gitano ..... Bruna
José Greco
In Old Madrid ..... Chuca and Breton
Argentinita, Pilar Lopez, Cafe
Bata De Sevilla ..... Infante
Argentinita, Pilar Lopez, José Greco, Manolo Vargas, Carlos Montoya
Alborada Del Gracioso ..... Ravel
José Greco
Algerian Scenes "Gypsy Dance" Folk tunes
Pilar Lopez, Carlos Montoya
Two Popular Spanish Dances ..... Popular
Argentinita
Capricho Espanol ..... Rimsky Korsakoff
Argentinita, Pilar Lopez, José Greco, Manola Vargas

Four Plays for Christmas

If all of the productions which have been reported coming to Boston on Christmas Day arrive, there will be four openings here that day. The latest to be announced is "A Lady of ?", a musical play, featuring Carole Landis in her stage debut, Sue Ryan, and Christine Ayres. The score is by Arthur Gershwin and Fred Spielman, book by Clayton Ashley, and lyrics by Stanley Adams. The producers are Mr. Ashley and Charles Feldman. Scenery is by Watson Barratt, costumes by Lou Eisele, dances by Boots McKenna, ad ballet choreography by Natalie Kamarova. The production opens a three-week engagement in Philadelphia on Dec. 4.

Reported to open in Boston Christmas Day but not yet officially confirmed here are Margaret Webster's revival of "The Tempest" for Cheryl Crawford; "Oh! in 'Central Park," oh elaborate new musicals and "Many Happy Returns," a new comedy by Clare Kummer.

Concerts to Come

James Melton, tenor, opens the Boston Morning Musicales at the Hotel Statler on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock, associated with Robert Hill, pianist. Mr. Melton will present arias by Handel, Mozart, Massenet, and Puccini, and songs by Franz, Schubert, Strauss, Chaminade, Ferlari, Foudrain, Rachmaninoff, Hageman, and Sacco. Mr. Hill, besides taking part as accompanist, will play a group of short pieces by Brahms and Chopin.

Artists following Mr. Melton in the 1944-45 series are Yehudi Menuhin, Nov. 29; Helen Traubel, Dec. 13; Ezio Pinza, Jan. 10; Alexander Brailowsky, Feb. 7, and Lucia Albanese, March 7.

Civic Symphony Nov. 30

Paul Cherkassky, new conductor of the Civic Symphony of Boston, will lead the orchestra for the first time publicly when it opens its nineteenth season with a Jordan Hall program on Thursday evening, Nov. 30. Among the 65 players to appear will be the orchestra's new concertmaster, Harriette Elkind-Wolffers, formerly concertmaster of the Women's Symphony Orchestra.

'In Meantime, Darling'

At the Keith Memorial, the second feature shown with "Irish Eyes Are Smiling," which has already been reviewed, is "In the Meantime, Darling." This is a light topical comedy made by 20th Century-Fox, showing how a rather spoiled young bride, Maggie, learns that being an Army wife calls for more thoughtfulness than she had been prepared for in the course of her pampered existence as the daughter of the rich Mr. and Mrs. Preston, (Eugene Pallette and Mary Nash.)

The other Army wives living in a crowded rural boarding house in Tennessee, are grateful for any housing that will permit them to be near their husbands. They quickly put Maggie in her place and there she proves worthy of their respect.

Jeanne Crain plays Maggie successfully, both before and after she shows that she "can take it." Frank Ferguson as Dannie sets forth Maggie's soldier husband agreeably, Stanley Prager and Gale Robbins are amusing as a young Army couple who befriend Maggie and Dannie. Other parts are well taken by Heather Angel, Cliff Clark, Elisabeth Risdon, Mae Marsh, Paul Harvey, and Clarence Muse.

Guide to Recent Films

CHEYENNE WILDCAT

IRISH EYES ARE SMILING

MARK OF THE WHISTLER

TALL IN THE SADDLE

UNWRITTEN CODE

WOMAN IN THE WINDOW

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Featuring Stephen Chase and Barbara Robbins. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"In Bed We Cry," by Ilka Chase. Presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Ilka Chase, Frederic Tozere and Paul McGrath. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"The Late George Apley," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Leo G. Carroll and Janet Beecher. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Janie," Ann Harding and Joyce Reynolds, Edward Arnold. 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Secret Mission," Carla Lehmann. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 12:55, 3:30, 6:50, 9:50. "The Great Moment," Joel McCrea, Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Irish Eyes are Smiling," June Haver, Dick Haymes and Monty Woolley. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:50. "In the Meantime Darling," Jeanne Crain. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:40, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Carefree," Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers. 3:07, 6:22, 9:37. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney. 1:15, 4:30, 7:45.

Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"The Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Dark Mountain," Robert Lowery, Ellen Drew. 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Modern—"Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8. "Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 6:15, 9:20.

Orpheum—"The Mark of the Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 8:50. "Marriage Is a Private Affair," Lana Turner. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:02.

Paramount—"Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "The Great Moment," Joel McCrea, Betty Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"The Merry Monahans," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan, Jack Oakie. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—"Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "San Fernando Valley," Roy Rogers, Dale Evans. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

State—"The Mark of the Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:38 a. m., 2:45, 5:52, 8:59. "Marriage Is a Private Affair," Lana Turner. 12:40, 3:48, 6:55, 10:02.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time," "Jan Garber's Band," "War Time Fishermen," National and War News. Comedy. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—"March of Time—Germany," "Skiing," "Americans in England," "Canine Burlesque," "Mexican Majesty," "Corsica," "Digest of World News," two cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Mademoiselle Fifi," Simone Simon, Kurt Kruger. 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. San Fernando Valley," Dale Evans, Roy Rogers. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios." 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Secret Command." "Kansas City Kitty." 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Janie." "Crime by Night."
Regent: "Up in Mabel's Room." "The Scarlet Claw."
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "In Society." "The Scarlet Claw." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Roger Touhy, Gangster." "Meet the People." 1:30, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Seventh Cross." "Meet the People." "March of Time's Americans All."
Coolidge Corner: "The Song of Bernadette."
Cleveland Circle: "Greenwich Village." "Mademoiselle Fifi." 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Janie." "Wave, WAC and a Marine." 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "I Love a Soldier." "Candlelight in Algeria." 2:8.
University: "Casanova Brown." 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "The Falcon in Mexico." 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Step Lively." 3:33, 8:25. "Invisible Man's Revenge." 2:08, 7, 10:02.
Park: "The Scarlet Pimpernel," "Week End in Havana."
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Janie." "The Last Ride." 1:30, 7:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Janie." 3, 6:10, 9:20. "The Last Ride." 1:58, 5:08, 8:18.
Auditorium: "Dragon Seed." Selected Short Subjects.
Mystic: "Song of the Open Road." 3:12, 8:12. "Roger Touhy, Gangster." 1:52, 7, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Mr. Skeffington." 2:47, 8:47. Selected shorts.
Strand: "Meet the People." "Black Magic."
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios." 1:45, 6:30, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Mr. Skeffington." "Girl Who Dared."
Fellsway: "In Society." "Scarlet Claw."
MELROSE—Melrose: "I Love a Soldier." "Invisible Man's Revenge."
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Seventh Cross." "Meet the People." 2.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Janie." "The Last Ride." 2, 8.
QUINCY—Capitol: "Casanova Brown." "Pearl of Death."
Strand: "Rainbow Island."
Alhambra: "Janie." "The Last Ride."
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Heavenly Body." "Hoth Before the Dawn."
Strand: "Under Two Flags." "The Rains Came."
Capitol and Ball Square: "I Love a Soldier." "Block Busters."
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "In Society." "Eight Russian Girls." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mr. Skeffington." 3:41, 8:26.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios."
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "This Is the Life." "Contender."
Coolidge: "Double Indemnity." "Make Your Own Bed."
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Dragon Seed." "Battle for the Marianas." "March of Time."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Seventh Cross." "Meet the People."
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Story of Dr. Wassell." "Yank, Ahoy."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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PARAMOUNT, FENWAY
Ray MILLAND • Barbara BRITTON
"TILL WE MEET AGAIN"
Plus "THE GREAT MOMENT"

UPTOWN Hunt. and Mass. Aves. Very Popular Prices
GARY COOPER - TERESA WRIGHT
'CASANOVA BROWN'
Simone Simon—"MADEMOISELLE FIFI"

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"CASANOVA BROWN"
GARY COOPER—TERESA WRIGHT
Also "Three Little Sisters"

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH — EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
MAX GORDON Presents
"THE LATE GEORGE APLEY"
by
JOHN P. MARQUAND-GEO. S. KAUFMAN
A Play of American Life Based on Mr. Marquand's Pulitzer Prize Novel
Staged by Mr. Kaufman • Settings by Stewart Chaney

SHUBERT • Owing to popular demand —Seats now on sale at Box Office for week Beg. Dec. 4.
OLSEN & JOHNSON in "HAFFING ROOM ONLY!"

WILBUR BEG. MON. NOV. 13 Seats Tom'w at Box Office
LELAND HAYWARD presents
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A Bell for Adano
by PAUL OSBORN
Based on JOHN HERSEY'S Pulitzer Prize Novel
with MARCO
Eves.: $3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20: Mats. Wed. (Nov. 15) and Thurs. (Nov. 23): $2.40, 1.80, 1.20: Sat. Mats.: $3, 1.80, 1.20

COLONIAL • MAT. TODAY EVES. 8:30
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Stephen CHASE—Barbara ROBBINS
Eves. 1.20 to 3.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 1.20 to 2.40
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THE THEATRE GUILD presents
The All-American Musical
Sing Out Sweet Land!
by Walter Kerr
with ALFRED DRAKE
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Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
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BOSTON
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ARGENTINITA
And Entire Company
SPANISH DANCERS
WILLIAM KAPELL—Sun. Aft., Nov. 19

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SHUBERT Theatre, West 44th St. CI. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:30—Mon. thru Thur. $1.20 to $5.40; Fri. & Sat. $1.20 to $6. Tax Incl. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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ETHEL BARRYMORE in
EMBEZZLED HEAVEN
A New Play by L. BUSH-FEKETE & MARY HELEN FAY. Based on a novel by FRANZ WERFEL
with ALBERT BASSERMAN
NATIONAL Thea., 41st West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

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FRANK FAY in
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A New Comedy by MARY CHASE
with JOSEPHINE HULL
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
48th ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way. BR. 9-4566
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Music by RICHARD RODGERS
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Army-Navy Warn U. S. of Possible Robot Raid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—An unusual joint statement by the Army and Navy warned the country today that robot bombing of the United States is entirely possible. However, whether launched by plane, submarine, or hurled all the way across the Atlantic, such bombings seemed highly improbable from the armed services' warning.

There have been rumors that such robot attacks were possible for some time, but up to today neither the Army nor the Navy has admitted or denied the possibility. Today's statement came in answer to a specific written question as well as a desire to lay at rest many fanciful rumors in circulation.

Such attacks, the joint statement said, "could have no great military effectiveness and could only serve to stimulate the nation still further in its determined prosecution of the war." "Reasonable measures" have been taken to protect the country, the communiqué added, although it emphasized that there was no assurance that any attack would be completely frustrated.

The statement said:

"The question has been raised by the press, in view of the continuance of the robot-bomb attacks on Great Britain, even after the destruction of launching platforms in France and the Low Countries, as to the possibility of similar attacks on the continental United States.

"The War and Navy Departments consider such attacks by Germany entirely possible. They might be launched from submarines lying offshore or from one-way sacrifice flights of long-range bombers controlled across the Atlantic by submarines. It is also possible that attacks might be launched from catapult plane tenders.

"It is extremely doubtful that such attacks could entirely elude Allied sea and air patrols. Reasonable measures are in force to protect the country. However, as has previously been stated with respect to the posibility of sporadic enemy air attacks on our shores, it is impossible to insure that such an attack will be completely frustrated.

Any such attacks could have no great military effectiveness and could only serve to stimulate the nation still further in its determined prosecution of the war."

About four months ago Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, was asked whether robot attacks on the United States were possible. At this time Britain was enduring severe robot bombings. The Secretary refused to discuss the question other than advising newsmen that he didn't feel it necessary for them to leave Washington, at least for the time being. Since then it has been practically impossible to get any official comment on the matter.

While today's announcement could have significance as suggesting the armed services expected such an attack shortly, there was no confirmation of such an interpretation. It seemed rather to put the Army and Navy on record as warning the country of the possibility of such raids and an announcement that "reasonable measures of protection were being taken," and assurance that any robot attacks would be more in the way of nuisance raids with little military value.

The possibility that robots might be launched against the United States from submarines was specifically mentioned in the joint statement and served to emphasize the fact that Nazi U-boats have not been eliminated.

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Filipino Pupils Say: 'God Bless America'

By the Associated Press

Panauan, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 8

Filipino school children Nov. 7 began learning the words to "God Bless America" as the first school opened in liberated territory. The youngsters sat at battered desks and repeated the words in unison, line for line, after a Filipino woman teacher.

It was the first time they had been allowed to speak of America publicly since the Japanese occupation over two years ago. The teacher said they were having difficulty finding text books. Those now in use were hidden in a church during the Japanese rule. For two years, while classes were suspended, no reference was permitted to America or anything American.

Air Strength in Philippines Shown by New U. S. Attacks

By William Norwood

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Nov. 8—Coming as a swift sequel to the naval victory in the Philippines Sea, continued carrier-based assaults against southern Luzon demonstrate anew the ability of the United States sea-based aerial fleets to dominate the situation.

By the destruction of 440 Japanese aircraft in the air and on the ground during attacks against enemy air bases on Luzon Nov. 4 and 5, American Hellcat fighters, Avenger torpedo planes, and Helldive dive-bombers are more than maintaining the pace set during the September and October air strikes.

Approximately in these last engagements 3,000 Japanese planes were eliminated in aerial combat and on the ground.

With the rate of destruction of enemy aerial opposition accelerated by the repeated attack on air bases in the Manila area, the Japanese are losing more planes now than their factories can produce—especially under the increasing threat of land-based bombardment.

Japanese air production is estimated unofficially to be about 1,500 planes of all types per month.

United States losses resulting from the most recent strikes against Luzon are unreported, but a previous recapitulation for September and October actions showed American planes destroying 10 aircraft for every United States plane lost.

Wide Damage to Shipping

While destruction of Japanese aircraft was the more spectacular achievement, the damage inflicted on ground installations and Japanese shipping was equally important. The communiqué of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz showed that 30 Japanese ships sunk or damaged in Manila Habor during the two-day action.

The presence of a large number of Japanese planes on Luzon is a further indication of the enemy's determination to hold the Philippines despite a cost which already has reduced Japan's naval strength to temporary impotency.

If enemy air losses continue at the present rate, the Japanese air force soon will have suffered a defeat comparable to that experienced by their navy.

Serious Lack of Pilots

Most enemy planes apparently have been destroyed on the ground. It is perhaps significant that when carrier craft returned to Luzon on Nov. 5 after devastating attacks on the same targets Nov. 4 they again found many enemy planes on the ground, indicating no doubt that by making liberal use of their reserves the Japanese can keep planes moving into the central Philippines to keep pace with their losses there.

Inability of the Japanese to get their planes in the air prior to United States carrier strikes may be accounted for by a lack of pilots and reluctance to risk the loss of flight personnel, which at the moment is believed to be more scarce in Japan than planes.

Months ago, before United States carrier activity in the western Pacific was stepped up to present proportions, the Japanese were estimated to be losing pilots faster than they could be recruited and trained.

Now, as a result of recently accelerated United States carrier actions, the shortage of the enemy's air personnel is presumably more acute than ever.

Whether the heavy cruiser left in a sinking condition in Manila harbor, and the light cruiser, six destroyers, and two destroyer escorts damaged there, were fugitives from the Philippines Sea battle is not stated.

The ability of American carrier planes to stage raids of these proportions on Manila so soon after the Philippines Sea actions shows little likelihood that the Japanese will ever be given sufficient time or opportunity to rehabilitate their

Geoffrey Dawson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8 — Geoffrey Dawson, who passed on here yesterday, was Editor of The Times of London for two periods, 1912 to 1919 and 1923 to 1941.

Mr. Dawson first became Editor of The Times in 1912 when he succeeded George Buckle. He resigned in 1922 after differences, on matters of policy, with Lord Northcliffe, then owner. However, he returned to the editorship in 1922 shortly after Lord Northcliffe's passing.

During most of his two terms he wrote extensively on colonies and the British dominions.

Mr. Dawson entered the Colonial Office in 1898. From 1901 to 1905 he was private secretary to Lord Milner, Governor General of South Africa. Subsequently he became Editor of the Johannesburg Star, Secretary to the Rhodes Trust and a Rhodes trustee.

Nelson Picks Steel Men To Assist Him in China

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson announced yesterday the names of five iron and steel men who will accompany him to China and concentrate on increasing production from existing Chinese facilities.

The iron and steel mission will be headed by Herbert W. Graham, Director of Metallurgy and Research for Jones and Laughlin at Pittsburgh. Other members are Carl Albert Bell, United Engineering & Foundry Co., Newcastle, Pa.; Henrik Ovesen, Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa.; Harry A. Strain, U. S. Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, and E. K. Waldschmidt, formerly of Jones and Laughlin but now of the War Production's Steel Division.

French Called Leading In Television

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 — Edward R. Murrow, chief of the CBS European staff in a recent radiocast from London, confirmed reports reaching this country to the effect that great strides had been made in France in the development of wide-band, high-frequency television.

Following are excerpts from Mr. Murrow's radiocast:

Even during German occupation one of the great arts of peace—television, made surprising strides and, while television more or less stood still in every other belligerent country, it went swiftly forward in France.

"I have not myself seen a demonstration of this development, but I have talked with reliable observers who have seen it in Paris, and I have had access to detailed, though confidential, technical reports. I don't know what the Germans have done with television nor do I know what may be waiting to emerge from the laboratories in the Allied countries, but there has been developed in Paris television in which the picture is clearer, sharper, and larger than any that was being transmitted in America or in Britain before the war."

When CBS first announced its postwar television policy on April 27 a brochure that accompanied the announcement included a summary of reasons for moving television into wider bands and higher frequencies. One of these reasons concerned foreign developments, and was stated as follows:

"There is every possibility that television in foreign countries will at least equal the postwar television standards proposed (by CBS)."

Nazis Substitute 'Small Space' For Old Call of 'Lebensraum'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Germany is now talking in terms of "Small Space" instead of the "Grossraum" and "Lebensraum" (enlarged living space) which marked the original Nazi propaganda.

Deputy Reich Press Chief Helmuth Sündermann in a talk to what remains of the foreign press in Berlin, declared that Germany was fighting for the preservation of the National Socialist "Kleinraum."

The term appeared twice in Herr Sündermann's speech. In the very first sentence he stated that preparations for the "successful defense of the European 'small-space'" had been carried out "with German thoroughness."

Expert in Propaganda

And again in his closing remarks he said that the "National Socialist 'small-space' of Europe" would neither be shaken nor conquered by any Allied offensive to come.

Herr Sündermann is one of the important current figures in German propaganda. His words carry considerable weight despite the fact that only nine days earlier Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister had proclaimed that the safeguarding of the Reich's national existence within "enlarged boundaries" was one of the basic prerequisites of peace.

Difference in Direction

The day before Herr Sündermann's disclosure, Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler told German refugees from the eastern territories that "sooner or later" the German Army would "reconquer the territorial forefield needed by the Greater Germanic Empire."

This obvious contradiction can, however, be explained by the fact that Dr. Goebbels' and Herr Himmler's words were intended for home consumption, while Herr Sündermann talked to a small group of foreigners who are not allowed to divulge their knowledge to German citizens. It is clearly in the interest of the Hitler Government to make its own people believe that a relatively favorable peace is still within reach, and only an interim solution. On the other hand Germany can only benefit from spreading rumors abroad about its willingness to make peace under condition that the National Socialist structure of Germany proper will be left intact.

Adds to U. S. Soil

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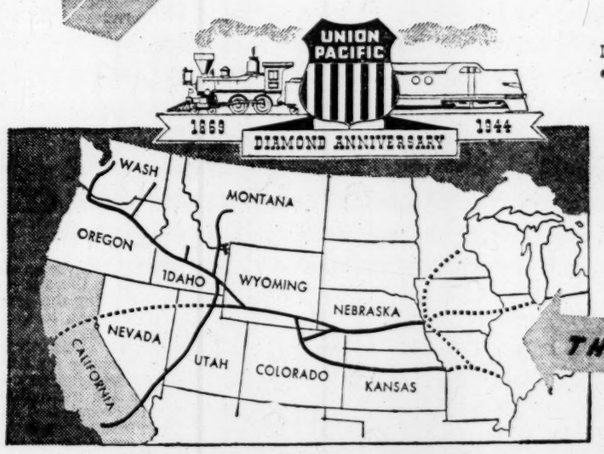

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THE Strategic MIDDLE ROUTE

Second Session of 'Big Three' Accelerated by U. S. Election

Continued from Page 1

settled in the "Big Three" meeting is basic to American foreign policy: How far are Russia, Britain, and the United States willing to go in harmonizing their interests? Since the United States and Britain have had long experience and share much confidence in their bilateral solution of this problem, the question really boils down to Anglo-American vs. Russian interests.

Mr. Stalin is believed to be looking to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill for answers to these two fundamental questions: (1) Will the United States take part, this time, in a world security organization? and (2) can Britain be depended upon to work with Russia rather than against it in Europe?

These questions also pose for the President one of his greatest domestic problems—holding popular support for the proposed new world organization against the attacks that are certain to develop. These are due to come to an issue in Congress over Senate approval of treaties committing the United States to join the proposed new league and over legislation governing the use of American armed forces to help prevent aggression.

Conference Sites

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—A new grand-scale conference of the "Big Three" before Christmas was regarded in diplomatic quarters today as an almost certain follow-up to President Roosevelt's re-election.

It was believed highly probable that the conference would be preceded by a meeting in Paris of Mr. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

There was some speculation on the possibility that de Gaulle would accompany the British and American leaders to the meeting with Premier Stalin, symbolizing the return of France to the councils of the world's great nations.

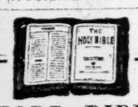
Teheran, liberated Greece or Italy are among possible conference sites.

Hyde Park and Pawling Voters Favor Dewey

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey defeated President Roosevelt, his Dutchess County neighbor, in the town of Hyde Park, home of the President, and in the town of Pawling, where the Governor owns a farm.

Governor Dewey carried Hyde Park 1,522 to 1,181 and Pawling, 972 to 476. The President never has carried Hyde Park.

Governor Dewey also carried Poughkeepsie with 10,304 votes to the President's 9,548.



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1,000 Jap Planes Destroyed, 71 Warships Hit

Continued from Page 1

of the ground gained in its opening phases.

German resistance was also strong around the Maas River in Holland, where one German pocket still remains south of the river.

The landing at West Kapelle on Walcheren Island is now known to have been costly, involving losses of 20 out of every 25 landing support craft, owing to the weight of German fire. Germans were still holding out on the north shore of the island, although they do not appear to be interfering with the Schelde River channel to Antwerp.

Some sensation has been caused by the joint statement of the American War and Navy Departments warning that V-2 robot attacks on the United States were entirely possible. The statement pointed out that attacks continued on Britain despite destruction of all the launching platforms in France and the Low Countries, indicating that long-range robots were in use.

The Eastern Front was inactive around Budapest, owing to torrential rains, although the Germans report a heavy movement of Russian troops from the eastern Beskid sector of the Carpathians — around the Polish-Slovak border — to the north, where Berlin expects an attack around Tarnow, toward Krakow in southern Poland.

Leyte:

Heavy fighting on Leyte Island rocked the road to Ormoc as the United States 24th Division and units of four Japanese divisions battled in ridges below Pinamopoan.

Japanese resistance slowed the American advance and, for the first time, shelled American positions along Carigara Bay with heavy artillery.

One American battalion took an important ridge summit Nov. 7 in the slow, difficult campaign to drive the Japanese from favorable defensive terrain flanking the road.

Another battalion punched along the highway. The Japanese, fighting with more skill than the original Leyte defenders, cut behind the column and straddled its communications.

The well-equipped American battalion nevertheless continued its advance, meeting stiff resistance around the town of Limon, four miles south of Pinamopoan.

The Japanese dragged artillery to the ridges they still hold to begin the shelling of Carigara Bay positions. The barrage thus far was described as "harassing," but division officers said the Japanese reinforcements were using their artillery cleverly.

Western Front:

U. S. Third Army Opens Offensive

United States Third Army troops charged in a dawn offensive Nov. 8 at points along a 25-mile front between Metz and Nancy, seized four lightly contested villages, and scored advances up to a mile.

To the north, Doughboys of the First Army still battled strongly reinforced Germans in the town of Vossenack, 13 miles southeast of Aachen. Heavy and as yet inconclusive fighting continued throughout the Hürtgen Forest area. Two Nazi counterattacks near Schmidt were broken.

The Third Army "substantially improved" its line between Nancy and Metz, a front dispatch said. Midway between the two French cities, the Americans crossed the Seille River. Resistance ranged from light to moderate.

In Holland, the Germans retreating to the north bank of the Maas River had wrecked every river bridge between the sea and Hedel, north of 's-Hertogenbosch, a field dispatch said.

The Germans now have been driven from all except one small pocket south of the Maas in Holland.

"Allied forces now hold the entire south shore of the Hollandsch Diep and the Maas River with the exception of an area south and east of the destroyed Moerdijk bridges, where a small isolated force of the enemy is still holding out," the communiqué said.

On Walcheren Island, just north of the Schelde estuary approach to the Port of Antwerp, the Germans have now been restricted to an area northeast of Domburg on the north shore. But in that region they still had some gun positions in operation.

Robot Bombs:

U. S. Warned Attack 'Entirely Possible'

The War and Navy Departments said on Nov. 7 that robot-bomb attacks by Germany on the United States are "entirely impossible."

The Departments said the question whether such attacks could be made had been raised in view of continuance of robot-bomb use against Great Britain after destruction of launching platforms in France and the Low Countries.

The statement said:

"It is extremely doubtful that such attacks could entirely elude Allied sea and air patrols. Reasonable measures are in force to protect the country. However, as has previously been stated with respect to the possibility of sporadic enemy air attacks on our shores, it is impossible to insure that such an attack will be completely frustrated.

"Any such attacks could have no great military effectiveness and could only serve to stimulate the nation still further in its determined prosecution of the war."

In authoritative quarters, it was explained that the formal statement was not intended to convey the impression that the two Departments have reasons to believe robot attacks necessarily are imminent. At the same time, however, there was no disposition to discount the warning that attacks are entirely possible.

The German High Command announced that London had been under bombardment by a new secret weapon, V-2, "for some weeks."

The Berlin radiocast of the German communiqué said "a new weapon, much more effective" than the V-1 flying bomb, has been launched against the British Capital.

Eastern Front:

Flood Rains Slow Soviets at Budapest

Torrential rains hindered Red Army troops jabbing at the outskirts of Budapest. The Russians were moving infantrymen into the front lines beside their tanks, while Soviet artillery plumped shells into the city.

Berlin said the Russians were preparing for a new large-scale attack toward Tarnow in southwest Poland from the Soviet bridgehead on the west side of the Vistula River. The Nazis declared the Russians have been withdrawing mechanized formations from the East Beskids area of the Polish-Czechoslovak border to reinforce assault divisions and "the early beginning of a big battle is assumed."

Ultimate aim of an offensive in this direction would be a penetration of German Silesia.

Soviet troops in northeastern Hungary have pushed two new bridgeheads across the Tisza River 75 and 125 miles above Budapest, the Germans admitted.

Italy:

Allied Bombers Aid Drive Upon Forli

British Eighth Army troops, stalled for days outside Forli on the important Bologna-Rimini lateral highway, moved toward the town aided by a powerful attack by medium bombers.

Large formations of Marauders and Spitfires dropped thousands of fragmentation bombs on troop concentrations and gun positions. Returning pilots said the mission was successful.

Other Allied bombers attacked targets along the Brenner Pass and heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force attacked military targets in the Vienna area and northern Yugoslavia.

China:

Japs 36 Miles From Liuchow

Japanese troops launching a fresh drive down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway advanced nine miles and reached a point 36 miles from Liuchow, important Kwangsi province rail center, the Chinese High Command announced.

The communique also stated the invaders had captured Mosun, 45 miles south of Liuchow, on Nov. 6. The Tokyo Radio claimed the Japanese took Mosun Nov. 4.

The Chinese High Command said there was no change in the fighting for Kweilin, where the Japanese were last reported to have pushed into the suburbs of the city from three sides. Kweilin is 95 miles northeast of Liuchow.

Philippines Generals Switched by Japanese

By the Associated Press

Indicating concern over American successes in the Philippines, the Japanese war lords have switched generals for that area.

Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japan's victorious general at Singapore and Corregidor, has been transferred from Malaya to serve as Commander in Chief of Japanese forces in the Philippines, Tokyo Radio said.

General Yamashita presumably will be responsible, as was General Kuroda, to Field Marshal Count Juichi Terauchi, Commander in Chief of Japanese forces in the southern regions, including the Philippines.

Norwegians Discuss War In Moscow

Continued from Page 1

mans are already making preparations for evacuation. The Norwegian war of liberation, according to Swedish reports, has already begun in earnest though no attempt is made to disguise the fact that liberation by land will be a slow process and that geographical conditions call for action from the sea. And it is confidently hoped that Allied navies will soon actively participate and speed up the fighting in that region.

Tromsö is said to be full of Germans awaiting transport further south, while from Narvik the Germans are reported to have removed much war material including antiaircraft guns and armored weapons and to have mined bridges, quays, and other essential war installations. Morale among the German wounded is said to be extremely low mainly due to the terrible strain under the abnormal conditions in northern European lands.

Among the Norwegians, however, feeling was described by a Swedish journalist recently there as solemn but neither panicky nor fearful and full of hope that liberation will soon come. The Germans are in preparation for a new and feared Allied campaign in Norway and already are taking many hostages.

Swedish official actions and press comments indicate the country is following closely all Russian and German activities in Norway. At the same time Sweden continues to comment fully upon developments inside Finland where a number of problems left over from the Russo-Finnish peace pact still are not fully worked out. To Norway, Sweden has granted a credit of 100,000,000 kroner and plans for more aid in foodstuffs.

'Politics' in Japanese Return Labeled 'Silly' by Observer

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast

The issue posing return of evacuated Japanese-American citizens to the Pacific Coast has simmered down to such a low point that if the United States Supreme Court rules in the next few weeks that all may return, it would be surprising if additional vocal objection greeted the returning vanguard.

A visiting writer with a national audience, Marquis Childs, labeled most recent fulminations on the issue "political," in mid-October, and called the development "the silliest piece of deception—self-deception, if you want to be charitable—that has yet been injected into this campaign."

Being thus "diagnosed" by a professedly unbiased specialist in the art of observation has had a sobering effect. It was in Southern California that the touring journalist found the baldest evidence of "silly" political handling of the issue. The charge had been uttered that the United States-born Japanese were being relocated in Eastern States so they might vote in a certain manner.

All controversial matters notoriously wax to fullest volume during pre-election periods, and there is little doubt that the original Pearl Harbor-day fear of Japanese invasion took on a political coloration in the succeeding months due to the fact that a governmental "bureau" was in charge of the evacuees and was planning their subsequent return.

Many Military Honors

Of late, with more and more official facts arriving concerning Japanese-American valor on the field of combat, the outspoken threats against any persons of that racial stock who might seek to return to the coastal zone have become fewer and fewer.

The story in particular of the 100th Infantry Battalion has dulled the edge of much opposition to the return of Japanese - American citizens. This unit has fought on two hemispheric fronts, and among its 1,300 members, published dispatches say, there are the wearers of 1,020 Purple Hearts, 44 Silver Stars, 31 Bronze Stars, nine Distinguished Service Crosses, and other decorations.

When Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark conferred the Presidential Unit Citation upon the Battalion as "the most decorated single unit in the Army," according to dispatches, he said:

"You boys have always been thinking of your country before yourselves. You deserve the approbation of the United States Army and the gratitude of the American people."

Los Angeles has an especial interest, both pro and anti, in the Japanese-Americans and their prospective return to their former homes. This interest is acute now because some of the nation's outstanding legal interpreters of the Constitution fully expect the Supreme Court to rule, at the very least, that since invasion dangers are happily past, there is no valid ground for holding the Japanese-Americans in what, to them, are internment camps.

Los Angeles' "Little Tokyo," the metropolitan center for some 30,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans before the evacuation, has long been occupied by other groups of mixed nationality. Much of the real estate there, however, is still owned by the Japanese racials who were compelled to leave it in the hands of Government administrators.

It is to be expected that, either on the favorable ruling of the Supreme Court or at war's end, there will be a rush of Japanese back in the direction of Little Tokyo. The same 12,000 Nisei, or Japanese-Americans, now in the uniform of the United States armed services are not likely to be kept by fear away from the area that is home to some of them—when military evacuation orders no longer stand in the way. Nor is it more likely that their Army comrades of Caucasion descent will want to see them mistreated or upbraided by hot-headed civilians.

At present, Japanese and Japanese-Americans in the relocation centers throughout the West are making a decision, each family for itself. Some 30,000 have relocated in other parts of America, with the help and guidance of the War Relocation Authority. The others, even with a Supreme Court decision thought to be so closely impending, must decide whether also to relocate in Eastern and Midwestern States or, as the younger generation puts it, "sit the war out."

The Manzanar Free Press, official publication of the Manzanar Relocation Center, where many former residents of Little Tokyo reside, had in a recent issue some editorial advice on the question of relocating.

"Tonight sit down with your family and tell them a decision must be made," said the editorial. "It is clearly this: either we relocate or we stay here. Take a piece of paper and draw a line from top to bottom in the center. Head the left side, 'Disadvantages' and the right side 'Advantages.' Then go to work. Let each speak up freely and when you have finished you will know what to do.

"Break with the present, which offers no future. Accept the future, which offers a challenge. The time is not too late. The time is now."

Reports from many of the thousands of younger Japanese-Americans who already have relocated indicate that they have taken deep root in cities, towns, and rural communities from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast. Many, it is certain, will not return to the Pacific Coast even when all barriers are down.

The epic of the greatest enforced mass migration in American history approaches its climax.

Support for Roosevelt In Ending of War Asked

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Former Postmaster General James A. Farley issued a statement early today calling upon the nation to support the Roosevelt Administration "to bring about a speedy victory in the war."

"President Roosevelt," he said, "is entitled to congratulations for the confidence bestowed upon him by the American electorate."

This Rubber Fights Oil

Butaprene N, a synthetic rubber, is said to surpass natural rubber in its resistance to petroleum oils and grease.

Japanese Tighten Resistance On West Side of Leyte

Continued from Page 1

yesterday was marked by three determined enemy attacks. Each was beaten back, but with some difficulty.

At one time, during daylight, Japanese forward troops managed to execute their familiar infiltration tactics and forced a temporary withdrawal of the American force.

The general structure of American front lines, however, was not damaged and the initiative still rests in the hands of American forces.

The position now is that the Japanese are digging in along the Ormoc corridor, which carries the road leading northward.

The narrowness of the corridor precludes any large-scale flanking movements by either side, and the struggle will be decided by pure weight and power—a type of warfare in which the enemy has never yet been able to compete with the Americans.

Barrage Stepped Up

Meanwhile American artillery, which had advanced to a new forward position a few days ago, is now stepping up its barrage, which is sweeping the entire enemy supply route from the Ormoc waterfront all the way up to the enemy forward position, using "Long Tom" 155 mm. rifles.

The Americans are now not only able to blast enemy defense positions, bivouac, and land communication lines, but they can even reach the beaches at Ormoc where considerable Japanese barge traffic from Cebu is still operating in some volume.

[According to Associated Press reports from Headquarters in the Philippines the Japanese are so placed in the hills of the interior of Leyte that they can shell the American supply lines as far back as the port of Carigara in the center of the north coast.]

Artillery warfare in the Southwest Pacific has now been so perfected that shells can be pinpointed at maximum range on almost any size targets.

With American fighters spotting targets by daylight it cannot be long before enemy positions will become untenable.

Camouflaged Pillboxes

The only other mopping-up job is in central Leyte Valley, where a handful of persistent Japanese infantrymen, relatively speaking, had dug in deeply.

Although the task is an easy one it has been complicated somewhat by camouflaged cement pillboxes which are invisible in the coarse cogan grass until the enemy begins firing. Meanwhile neither of these fighting fronts is hindering the tremendous job of converting Leyte Island into an air and land base.

Air fields in Leyte are being quickly extended for the operations of American planes which are beginning to pour in in numbers which promise early air supremacy over most of the Philippines.

The importance of this great building effort cannot be exaggerated. I've never before seen such lightning expansion of any newly won land base.

No Pacific base has ever seen so much equipment and so many engineers and construction crews operating in an area of commensurate size.

Now this road, which sometimes constitutes a major supply route, has taken on the same aspect as the Pulaski Skyway in New York on a prewar Fourth of July afternoon.

Before the Americans had finished the first 10 days ashore on this island there were more hands working on construction projects than there were at the height of the Grand Coulee Dam project.

Here on Leyte Island one can truly observe the functioning of the American Army's greatest weapon—the ability to set up a military metropolis almost overnight.

Lord Moyne's Assassins Confess

CAIRO, Nov. 8 (AP)—British officials announced today that two Jews from Palestine, claiming membership in the Sternist Organization, had confessed the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Resident Commissioner in the Middle East.

The confession was given to two members of the Palestine police who arrived here yesterday, a day after the diplomat had been shot down at his residence, the British said.

The men were quoted as saying they came to Egypt with the express purpose of killing Lord Moyne. His chauffeur also was killed.

They were quoted as saying they were members of the "Stern gang" and came to Egypt to kill the diplomat, shot down Monday. The assassins were reported to have said: "We are members of the Fighters for Freedom of Israel Organization and what we have done was done on the instructions of this organization."

Officials said this organization was the Sternist gang, which has been charged with numerous acts of terrorism in Palestine.

Three Pay Lottery Fines In U. S. Court at Bangor

BANGOR, Maine, Nov. 8 (AP)—In the United States District Court, convened here today, Judge John A. Peters presiding, three of the lottery conspiracy cases transferred from the Portland Court were acted upon.

Frederick W. Lenk of Worcester, Mass., paid a fine of $6,000, and Louis Pooler and Paul J. Caron, both of Waterville, paid fines of $1,000 each.

THE NAVY RE-WRITES A BOAST

"I am looking forward to dictating peace to the United States in the White House at Washington."

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

JAN. 24, 1942

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

OCT. 29, 1944

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Election Assures Roosevelt Unique Place in History

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—President Roosevelt has been elected to his fourth term in the White House, where no man before ever sat longer than two. Friends and foes agree that his election is due to the fact that he is Commander in Chief in a great war. The successful completion of that war, which now seems inevitable within his new term, assures Mr. Roosevelt a unique place in history if for no other reason than that his completed term will be twice as long as any predecessor.

The President was born Jan. 30, 1882, and will be just short of 63 when he is inaugurated next year.

He came from the Hudson River landed proprietors, finished Harvard in 1904, received a law degree at Columbia in 1907, and entered politics by way of the New York State Legislature. In World War I he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and he always has retained his interest in naval affairs. In 1920 he ran for Vice-President on the ticket with James M. Cox in a vain attempt to keep alive Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations in the face of postwar apathy and isolationism that gave a landslide to Warren G. Harding.

Eight years later, in 1928, as a friend of the late Al Smith, he ran for Governor of New York and was elected whereas Mr. Smith suffered a crushing defeat in the Presidential race. He was re-elected Governor in 1930, and his popularity in the powerful Empire State made him a logical Democratic presidential nominee in 1932. The great financial crash of 1929 had weakened Herbert Hoover's popularity and, as the result showed, made a change of political parties inevitable.

Turning Point in Career

Half way through his political career Mr. Roosevelt suffered the physical misfortune which for a time seemed likely to force his retirement and left him in a cripple's chair. This was the incident more than anything else that changed and altered Mr. Roosevelt's outlook and character. A large man, with big shoulders, strong frame, and a ready smile, he had been noted before chiefly as an agreeable, warm-hearted, easy-going liberal of the station-wagon set, with a great gift for friendship. The all-but crushing physical blow deepened and strengthened his character and by transference broadened his sympathy for the underdog, the world's unfortunates, and the "forgotten man."

At 23, Mr. Roosevelt had married a distant cousin, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt tells of her own lonely childhood—a large, plain girl, as it seemed to her whose very wedding ceremony was dominated by the presence of the famous member of the family, Theodore Roosevelt, who attracted attention and photographers away from the bride.

Mrs. Roosevelt has been one of the important elements in the President's life, re-enforcing his sympathies, supporting him in his hour of trial, of informality and democracy, and bringing a quality to the White House which has been both hailed and denounced, but which is generally agreed to have been unprecedented in a century and a half. There are five Roosevelt children, all four boys serving overseas in the armed forces.

Two Major Phases

Historians will divide the Roosevelt Administration into two parts: the emergency of the financial debacle of 1929, and the events leading up to and continuing into the war, and presumably the peace to come. Either of these two elements, by itself, would assure a considerable place in history. They show Mr. Roosevelt to have arrived on the scene just at a turning point in history from two approaches, one domestic, the other international.

The 1929 financial crash marked the end of an era. America had lagged behind other great nations in social reforms. Government controls had been slow in catching up with the accumulated wealth of the expanding democracy. America was jolted from its easy-going normalcy by the greatest financial crash in history. Mr. Roosevelt took over and a series of social reforms were instituted under the general pattern of the "New Deal" which were later to be indorsed, in purpose if not in operation, by Republican rivals. Rarely has any great nation come so far so fast.

The crisis in this "reform" era came when the President clashed with the Supreme Court. A body of justices, none of whom Roosevelt had appointed, threw out law after law which Congress had passed. The clash seemed inevitable and it came when Mr. Roosevelt proposed an oblique method of "packing" the court, by appointing additional members for those septuagenarians who declined to resign. Mr. Roosevelt lost the battle, but won the campaign. Congress defeated the court scheme but following Mr. Roosevelt's overwhelming re-election in 1936 the Chief Justice Hughes carrying with him Associate Justice Roberts swung from center over to the so-called "liberal" side opening the way for the validation of new social measures.

President Roosevelt's majorities in Congress gradually dwindled, although he has been one of the few Presidents who, so far, never has had a rival party in control of one or the other house at some point. Mr. Roosevelt never succeeded in solving the unemployment problem in America, despite liberal Federal spending. Idleness was chronic up to the war. Mr. Roosevelt was attacked by economic followers both of Karl Marx and Adam Smith. Despite this, history probably will show that he was attempting to bolster capitalism, without any very strong ideology, one way or another. As one sympathetic economist remarked: "He may not have given the right answers, but he asked the right questions."

The second phase of Mr. Roosevelt's incumbency deals with foreign affairs. He favored and built up the United States Navy. Much of his problem was to lead the reluctant United States into closer co-operation against the rising European dictators.

Critics point to his torpedoing of the London Economic Conference, when he refused to permit stabilization of the dollar at its high 1933 value. He appears to have favored the neutrality legislation, but he signed it, for it seemed to represent the rigid, inflexible legislation that the country desired in the wake of the Nye munitions investigation.

He sent up a trial balloon in his 1937 Chicago "quarantine" speech, and was roundly denounced. On the other hand, his good-neighbor policy produced friendliness among Latin Americans. When the European war started the President engineered the destroyers-for-bases trade, Lend-Lease, and other programs which his opponents fought vigorously but unsuccessfully in Congress. Much attacked for permitting continuing exports of oil and scrap iron to Japan, Administration spokesmen have declared a boycott would have precipitated a two-front war immediately when the United States was less prepared.

Since Pearl Harbor, Mr. Roosevelt's influence is seen in creating and keeping together the great United Nations' coalition, in throwing his influence on the side of a cross-Channel invasion, in bringing China into the councils of Europe, and latest of all (in the presidential campaign just concluded) of advocating sweeping powers for the American delegate to the new world security group.

Mr. Roosevelt's hold on the masses, lower-income groups, and young people, is again illustrated in his election victory. His supreme test will be his effort to carry the nation now into a practical world security organization.

Nebraska Downs Dry Proposal

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 8 (AP)—Nebraska voted a resounding "no" yesterday to a state-wide prohibition proposal.

The proposal, which would have banned possession as well as sale of intoxicating liquor, was on the losing side by more than two to one with enough returns in to establish the decision.

Returns from 407 of the State's 2,026 precincts showed a 61,765 to 34,922 vote against the ban. The proposed constitutional amendment to limit gas-tax funds to highway purposes also was losing by a substantial margin, returns from 407 precincts giving 44,048 votes against and 33,842 for the proposal.

Two factors were considered paramount in defeat of the ban: The State's resentment against the proposal being brought up in the absence of Nebraskans in the armed forces, and the dislike for new taxes which opponents said would be necessary to replace liquor-tax revenues.

Ride Tide of Victory

Associated Press

Vice-President-Elect and Family

Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, elected to the Vice-Presidency, is shown with his wife (left) and daughter, Margaret. They are already well known in Washington.

Truman Won Fame in War-Profit Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Harry Truman is a modest, quiet, inconspicuous man who never expected to be Vice-President, and was worried rather than pleased when his name was put forward at the Democratic national convention as a compromise between the liberals, who wanted Henry A. Wallace, and the conservatives, who wanted somebody like James F. Byrnes.

After many years as an unobtrusive, personally honest, loyal supporter of a state political machine, Mr. Truman suddenly came into the spotlight as head of the "Truman committee," which performed excellent service investigating war contracts. Newspapermen in the Senate press gallery, in one of interminable Washington polls, were asked: "What senator knows most about the war?" A majority of them wrote down the answer, "Harry Truman."

Committee in Spotlight

The Truman committee, with Hugh Fulton as counsel and an able group of Democrats and Republicans as members, performed on a current, nonpartisan basis the day-to-day task of scrutinizing the production effort and exposing or correcting abuses which are generally left till after a war, when it is too late to do anything about them.

Senator Truman gained a national reputation for the careful, nonpartisan work of his committee, came into the political spotlight at just the right point, and found himself picked as successor to Vice-President Wallace after going to Chicago in the interests of Mr. Byrnes. More than usual attention centered on him since President Roosevelt will be serving his fourth term, and since history records that six Vice-Presidents have succeeded Presidents. Otherwise there isn't much for a Vice-President, under the peculiar Washington system, to do except preside over the Senate, and be on hand—just in case.

Senator Truman was born in 1885 and was brought up on a farm in Independence, Mo. There wasn't too much money, and there were chores and there was high school, and in many other ways he lived the standard life of a country boy of 40 or 50 years ago. He tried for West Point, but was blocked by a physical disability. He lived 10 years on his father's farm. Records show that he did a good job in World War I with active front-line experience, and when the Armistice came, he was directing artillery fire in the Meuse-Argonne as a captain. He was made a major on the way home.

Appointed by Pendergast

That was the background when he came back to the wild, rough, wide-open town of Kansas City, boss-ruled by Tom Pendergast, and opened a haberdashery store, which promptly curled up and failed. Mr. Truman was broke.

But he had friends in the American Legion who had foregathered in his store, and he got the appointment through Boss Pendergast of County Judge. This judgeship, paying $6,300, was more in the nature of road superviser, under the Missouri system, and Mr. Truman helped lay $10,000,000 of roads and build the skyscraper courthouse of Jackson County, costing $3,000,000.

The story has been told many times of how Mr. Truman went to the Senate. He had sought appointment through Mr. Pendergast to a collectorship, which paid about $25,000 a year, when fees were included. Mr. Pendergast made the famous reply that "the best I can do, right now, Harry, is the Senate." So Mr. Truman went to the Senate at the next election, and, later, Mr. Pendergast went to jail for income-tax evasion on matters that had nothing to do with Mr. Truman.

But Mr. Truman, following the first rule of local politics, was loyal to Mr. Pendergast when the latter was endangered. He tried to help his former patron, and fought the federal district attorney who put him in jail. In 1940, Mr. Truman barely squeaked through for re-election as Senator.

Well Liked

Newspapermen who know him like him for his quiet, modest, unobtrusive manner. They feel that he had made a good job as chairman of his committee, where he must share the credit with the counsel and with some of the other members. He gets on well with senators and knows thoroughly the chamber over which he will preside. He has humor, kindliness, and is straightforward and loyal. He has never shown imagination, has found it possible to work with politicians of unsavory reputation, and has lacked those qualities which stir and uplift the people when found in a great President.

If Senator Truman should become President, he would not be so bad as some nor so good as others. He is a good-natured, rather colorless in-between man, with an agreeable habit of not being pretentious.

Senator Truman resides in a five-room apartment on Connecticut Avenue here, with his wife, with whom he went to grade school, and their only doughter, Mary Margaret, a junior at George Washington University.

Never extremely fond of social life, Mrs. Truman does the cooking and housework for the family. She is also on the Senator's secretarial staff, but still finds time to work with the Senate Ladies in their Red Cross sewing circle.

After dinner Senator and Mrs. Truman usually work together on reports and speeches until the family bedtime at 11 p. m. For relaxation the Senator plays the piano, sometimes accompanying his daughter, who has sung summers with the Denver Opera Company.

Chopin His Favorite

The Vice-President-elect's taste in music favors Chopin. He's quite proud of his record library. His library of books is also extensive, running chiefly to history.

During congressional recesses, the Trumans return to their 14-room old-fashioned house in Independence, Mo., close to where both of their families have lived for several generations. The Truman home formerly was occupied by Mrs. Truman's grandfather.

At Grandview, Mo., resides Senator Truman's mother. The senior Mrs. Truman has followed her son's political career with keen interest and reads the Congressional Record daily. If her son has been absent from a roll call, in the next mail the Senator receives a letter asking why.

The political campaign documents have it that the Vice-President-elect has known and loved his wife, the former Bess Wallace, "since she first stuck out her tongue at him in the fifth grade."

A sociable, unassuming woman, Mrs. Truman describes herself as "primarily a homemaker," but in Washington she fraternizes with other congressional wives and is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Congressional Club.

Daughter Margaret is a member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority.

Belonging to the Democratic Party is a Truman family tradition. His father was reputedly so elated when Grover Cleveland was elected that he put a flag atop the house and said it should not be lowered as long as the Democrats remained in power.

Japanese Burn Towns and People, Dutch Report Says

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Emulating the Germans at Lidice, Japanese have wiped out at least two villages of the Netherlands East Indies with virtually their entire populations, headquarters of Netherlands Forces in the Far East announced today.

A village near Medan, on Sumatra, was soaked with kerosene and petrol and burned to the ground. And inhabitants who tried to escape were shot with machine guns.

A village on Java was set afire by incendiary bombs, and machine guns also were turned on those trying to flee.

Other atrocities were described in a document, "Japanese Atrocities in Occupied Netherlands Indies." It listed cases of savage mistreatment of prisoners of war and civilian populations.

Some people were burned alive and other instances of inhuman brutality were so numerous that Netherlands Force headquarters decided to make the Japanese atrocities public.

U. S. Drops Operation Of Toledo War Plants

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP)—Possession and operation of eight Toledo war plants by the War Department stopped last night following the end of a strike that affected 25 Toledo concerns and a score more in the Detroit area.

Col. Philip R. Faymonville, designated to carry out provisions of the presidential order for seizure, announced that the plants were restored to private ownership at 8 p. m.

"Full production was resumed this morning following a general return to work in these plants," Colonel Faymonville declared in a statement. "Furthermore, the Army has been given assurance by all interested labor organizations that their members . . . will remain on the job."

Mrs. Roosevelt Likely to Continue Activities

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Election of her husband to a fourth term in the White House is a new landmark in the full life of Anna Eleanor Roosevelt still overflowing with writing, speaking, and travelling that keep her from too many anxious moments about her four sons on battle fronts overseas.

When the Roosevelts came to Washington 12 years ago, the family consisted of five children, two daughters-in-law, a son-in-law, and four grandchildren.

Four Sons Overseas

Today there are in addition to the five children, three daughters-in-law, three ex-daughters-in-law, a son-in-law, an ex-son-in-law, and 13 grandchildren.

The President's police dog Major, and Mrs. Roosevelt's Scotty Meggie, who moved in March 4, 1933, have been supplanted by Fala, the President's Scotty given considerable Democratic publicity in the campaign just passed as the "little dog belonging to the big man."

All four of the Roosevelt sons are fighting overseas though the President and his wife know little more about their whereabouts than do most parents.

There is a possibility that John, the youngest son, a Lieutenant in the Navy, was in the recent historic operations near the Philippines. He is on an aircraft carrier assigned to a task force in the Pacific.

Franklin, Jr., a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, and James, a Colonel in the Marines, are also in the Pacific area. Elliott, an Army Colonel, has had important assignments connected with the Allied invasion of Europe.

Change in Mansion

Daughter Anna's husband, John Boettiger, former Seattle editor, is stationed at the War Department, so they with their youngest son, Johnnie, are spending the winter at the White House. Anna's two older children, Curtis and Anna Eleanor, are away at school.

Having Johnnie at the White House has put new zest in the old mansion in recent weeks. The other day, "The Lone Ranger" making a personal appearance in Washington rode up to the White House and gave Johnnie a ride. Usually some of Johnnie's wagons or other playthings are visible somewhere on the White House grounds.

The White House is badly in need of paint these days, but the President has had bare spots patched up and will let the "prettying up" go until after the war in view of the large amount of manpower a thorough job would take.

Mrs. Roosevelt continues to hold once-a-week press conferences, to write her daily column "My Day" on which she has not missed a day since 1935, and to reply publicly to letters sent to her through the Ladies' Home Journal under the title, "If You Ask Me."

The "My Day" contract with United Features runs until the end of 1945. The contract with the Ladies' Home Journal expires next spring.

New Missions Possible

Mrs. Roosevelt has disclosed no plans for far-off trips like those that took her to the Pacific and South America, but it would surprise no one if the President should send her on other missions to bolster morale among men away from home.

The lecture series that took Mrs. Roosevelt to many states in times past were finally ended by transportation difficulties, but she has added to her scheduled activities as many trips as possible to hospitals for wounded soldiers. The greater part of her voluminous mail today has to do with the welfare of individuals in the armed services.

Sometimes just reading these letters proves a real emotional strain, described by Mrs. Roosevelt in one of her columns as natural "to anyone who reads about as many personal problems and tragedies as I do in the course of every 24 hours." Often—and she recognizes this—all the writer wants is someone to understand the problems and convey in sympathetic words a desire to help.

In return, Mrs. Roosevelt now and then yearns for a little sympathy from others. About two weeks ago, she wrote in her column, "I can hardly believe it, but I have received an anonymous letter which says nothing but pleasant things. That never has happened to me before."

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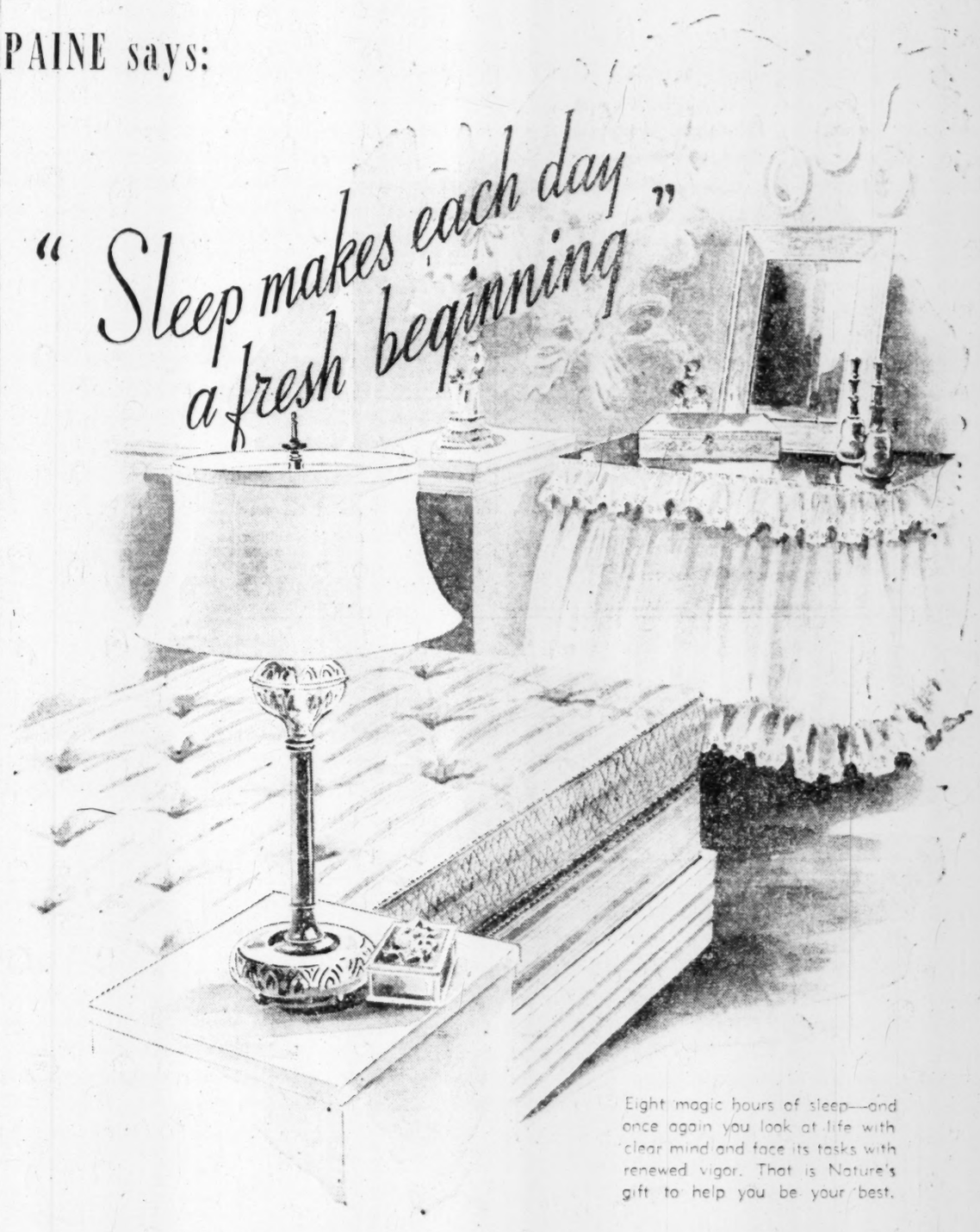

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Isolation Wall Battered In Senatorial Elections

Continued from Page 1

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D), while in New Jersey, H. Alexander Smith (R) was running against Elmer H. Wene (D).

Outside Considerations

Here again, the voters seem to have been guided by considerations other than the direct Dewey-Roosevelt contest.

Mr. Gillette voted against all the five major pre-Pearl Harbor preparedness bills save one, opening himself to the charge of "isolation."

The initial success in New Jersey of Mr. Smith, on his part, seems to represent voter antagonism with the Democratic control of Jersey City "Boss" Frank Hague.

If the early trends continue, Democrats may have a net gain of 1 seat in the new Senate. At present, the Senate has 58 Democrats, 37 Republicans, and 1 Progressive.

An outstanding liberal is added to the Senate in the person of Wayne L. Morse (R) of Oregon, former member of the National Labor Relations Board, leading Edgar W. Smith (D) by a safe majority.

On the other hand, a number of strong pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists seemed to be safely re-elected: among these were Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas, Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, and Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin.

In Illinois, where internationalist incumbent Scott W. Lucas (D) had been seriously threatened by the arch-isolationist, Richard J. Lyons (R), who was backed by the Chicago Tribune, Mr. Lucas emerged as the victor.

Much attention centered on Minnesota, whose youthful Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) had bolted the party in a spectacular split emphasizing his opposition to former isolationism within the G. O. P.

Minnesota Backs Ball

Senator Ball's State appears to have backed up its 39-year-old Senator.

In a statement here, Senator Ball said:

"President Roosevelt's re-election Tuesday was a strong endorsement by the people, cutting across party lines, of his Administration's conduct of the war and its plans for United States participation in a strong international organization to prevent future wars. Those objectives transcend party lines and our task now is to seek national unity in achieving them."

The over-all consequence is that President Roosevelt must depend upon the good will and co-operation of internationally minded Republican senators, such as the new Republican senator from Massachusetts, Leverett Saltonstall, to get the Dumbarton Oaks security agreement enacted, debate upon which has already started.

This comes from the fact that the Constitution requires treaties to be ratified by a two-thirds Senate vote, placing the matter outside of the power of Democrats to enact the security pact agreement alone, even provided they were united, which they are not.

For example, in a close and still-uncertain race yesterday in Nevada, it appeared that the Democrat Pat McCarran, a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, was being returned over his Republican rival.

Because the Constitution requires that the Senate alone pass on treaties, and approve them by a two-thirds majority, the election of 36 Senators yesterday carried importance second only to that of the Presidency itself and attracted world-wide attention. It was mathematically possible that the fate of the postwar treaty would be decided in the elections. Actually, it appears that local issues generally controlled selection of successful candidates, as they normally do, but that unusual attention, nevertheless, was given to the treaty problem.

Although 36 senators were elected, one will sit for only six weeks, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana.

Post-Election Harmony Pledged in Silverton, Ore.

SILVERTON, Ore., Nov. 8 (AP)—Silverton businessmen made certain yesterday of post-election harmony regardless of the outcome.

As voters marched into polling booths they signed a statement pledging "allegiance to you, our President-elect, whoever you may be." The signed statement will be sent to the victorious nominee.

Changes in House

By the Associated Press

A numerical comparison of the make-up of the United States House of Representatives before and after the election of Nov. 7 follows:

At the left are Representatives by party, opposite the name of the State they represent in the present Congress.

The "Vacancies" column lists vacancies in the present Congress, to be filled of course for the next (79th) Congress.

On the right are the new Representatives, entered as soon as returns are available. A comparison of the right and the left columns, with allowances for possible changes in the politics of those elected to fill vacancies, will give numerical changes in the party strength brought by this election.

Key: (D) Democratic; (R) Republican; (FL) Farmer-Labor; (AL) American Labor; (P) Progressive.

Present House			Vacancies				New House				
(D)	(R)	Other	(D)	(R)	State	Total	(D)	(R)	Other	In Doubt
9	.	.	.	.	Alabama	9	9	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	Arizona	2	2	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	.	Arkansas	7	6	.	.	1
12	10	.	1	.	California	23	3	5	.	16
.	4	.	.	.	Colorado	4	1	.	.	15
.	6	.	.	.	Connecticut	6	4	2	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	Delaware	1	.	.	.	1
6	.	.	.	.	Florida	6	4	.	.	2
10	.	.	.	.	Georgia	10	10	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	Idaho	2	1	1	.	.
6	19	.	1	.	Illinois	26	5	8	.	13
2	9	.	.	.	Indiana	11	2	2	.	7
.	8	.	.	.	Iowa	8	.	7	.	.
.	6	.	.	.	Kansas	6	.	6	.	.
7	2	.	.	.	Kentucky	9	5	1	.	3
7	.	.	1	.	Louisiana	8	8	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	.	Maine (x)	3	.	3	.	.
4	2	.	.	.	Maryland	6	5	1	.	.
4	10	.	.	.	Massachusetts	14	3	2	.	9
5	12	.	.	.	Michigan	17	1	6	.	10
.	8	.	1	FL	Minnesota	9	.	.	.	9
7	.	.	.	.	Mississippi	7	7	.	.	.
5	8	.	.	.	Missouri	13	4	2	.	7
2	.	.	.	.	Montana	2	1	.	.	1
.	4	.	.	.	Nebraska	4	.	4	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	Nevada	1	.	.	.	1
.	2	.	.	.	New Hampshire	2	.	.	.	2
3	11	.	.	.	New Jersey	14	2	10	.	2
2	.	.	.	.	New Mexico	2	.	.	.	2
22	22	.	1	AL	New York	45	24	19	1	1
12	.	.	.	.	North Carolina	12	12	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	North Dakota	2	.	.	.	2
3	20	.	.	.	Ohio	23	.	1	.	22
7	1	.	.	.	Oklahoma	8	6	1	.	1
.	4	.	.	.	Oregon	4	.	4	.	.
13	20	.	.	.	Pennsylvania	33	11	8	.	14
2	.	.	.	.	Rhode Island	2	2	.	.	.
6	.	.	1	.	South Carolina	5	6	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	South Dakota	2	.	2	.	.
8	2	.	.	.	Tennessee	10	8	2	.	.
21	.	.	.	.	Texas	21	21	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	Utah	2	1	.	.	1
.	1	.	.	.	Vermont	1	.	1	.	.
6	.	.	1	.	Virginia	9	9	.	.	.
3	3	.	.	.	Washington	6	1	.	.	5
3	3	.	.	.	West Virginia	6	3	.	.	3
3	5	2	P	.	Wisconsin	10	.	4	1	5
.	1	.	.	.	Wyoming	1	1	.	.	.
214	212	4	5	0	Totals	435	200	105	2	141

(x) Maine elected on Sept. 11, 1944.

P. A. C. Viewed as Key To Party Realignment

Continued from Page 1

national good will for organized labor.

Contrary to this view, in most European democracies, and in New Zealand, Australia, and the like, labor has gone into politics for itself, and actually controls the Government in Australia. A Socialist party, the C. C. F., has arisen in Canada, while in Britain the Labor Party has held office and is bound to remain prominent in British politics. Thus the emergence of the P. A. C. as an affiliate, but not a member of the Democratic Party, has won wide interest among students.

With the election over, the question arises whether it has come to stay or is a mushroom growth, now to wither as quickly as it rose.

P. A. C. had its genesis in December, 1942, following the congressional elections in which 22,000,000 fewer persons voted than in the 1940 presidential election. Philip Murray, C. I. O. head; the late Senator George Norris and others attempted to set up a new labor-liberal political-action organization to mobilize the worker vote. It was started in 1943, Sidney Hillman put in charge, and funds voted by C. I. O. unions. Mr. Hillman made deals with the New York American Labor Party and particularly its left wing containing Communists and charged by many to be dominated by Communists.

Because of this action and Mr. Hillman's own race and foreign birth, besides mistakes committed in overzealous activity and the very effectiveness of its hard-working organization, the P. A. C. at once became a center of campaign controversy. It failed to renominate Henry A. Wallace as President Roosevelt's running mate at Chicago, but at the same time blocked the nomination of James Byrnes, as too conservative. Senator Harry S. Truman was the compromise "cleared" with Mr. Hillman.

Those who believe the Democratic Party is a collection of mutually antagonistic groups held together by the personality of President Roosevelt are watching the next move of the P. A. C. with deepest interest. There seem some indications of a growing trend in the United States labor movement toward independent political action. Foes and friends, for different reasons, tend to exaggerate the importance of the P. A. C., although its considerable effectiveness in many big cities should not be underestimated.

For good or ill, it represents a brand new development in modern American politics.

Solid South Buries Its Differences And Remains Solid South Democracy

ATLANTA, Nov. 8 (AP)—Voters of the Solid South wrote their indorsement of a fourth term for President Roosevelt yesterday.

Pre-election vocal opposition to Roosevelt in Texas was smothered under an avalanche of "straight ticket" votes, with the President holding a lead of nearly three to one over the Republicans and anti-Roosevelt "Texas regulars."

Roosevelt forces in Mississippi, where the Legislature was called into session last week to assure a "straight-Roosevelt" ticket on the ballot, piled up a lead of more than 12 to one.

Revolters in South Carolina failed to attract a large following to their cause and Roosevelt swept to an overwhelming victory.

Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas polled their usual heavy Democratic majorities. Republicans fared better in Florida, North Carolina and Virginia, but did not threaten the Democratic leads in those states.

Tennessee, along the southern border, went down the line for Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Gets War-Peace Mandate

Continued from Page 1

peals—it is evident that verdict to retain the present Administration for another four years was registered by the outpouring of a remarkable large national vote—a total vote which likely will exceed all previous records. It was not political apathy, not a silent, pre-occupied, stay-at-home vote which made this decision, but an electorate which, while deeply interested in the war, demonstrated that it was not uninterested in the election. At times a fog of political indifference appeared to engulf the campaign, but it is now demonstrated that this was more apparent than real. Even in the midst of the war, it was an "election as usual" for American democracy.

It is clear by now that the President's margin of victory eliminates pre-election uncertainty over the possibility that the delayed counting of the soldier vote might have made it impossible to know the outcome of the election for some weeks. This arose from the fact that several states will not count the service ballots until later.

The trend against Governor Dewey became certain when the returns began to demonstrate that he was not holding his own in the four big states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio—all of which he needed to win. No combination of states producing the winning margin of 266 electoral votes for Mr. Dewey was possible without embracing all of these. Mr. Dewey lost three of this all-important, indispensable bloc of electoral votes—New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. The President also carried such other important states as Massachusetts and California.

Maryland Repeats

Maryland, which for 13 consecutive presidential elections has voted with the winner, repeated, joining the Democratic column, and Missouri, which since 1900 has been on the winning side, continued in that category.

Broadly, Mr. Dewey's strength was limited to the Middle West, where the farm vote reverted to its traditionally Republican stance, and to the G. O. P. New England strongholds of Maine and Vermont.

The mountain area was divided, while Mr. Roosevelt easily retained the Solid South, all the border states but Missouri, and most of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Dewey's victory in Ohio represented the only large state which turned to his side.

As one who covered the campaign at first-hand from one end of the country to the other, I incline to the view that there were two main factors which contributed most to the President's re-election.

I would put first the initiative and decisive leadership which he has given to the nation's foreign policy both in office and in the course of the campaign itself. It seems conclusive that even the conservative internationalist vote went predominantly to the fourth term which, in the main undesired in itself, was accepted as the only means of getting the maximum assurance that the United States would play a full and decisive role in the postwar security organization.

Took Strong Stand

Beyond the leadership which Mr. Roosevelt has given to crystallizing American opinion on the side of responsible participation in securing the future peace, in the campaign itself he took a bold lead in strongly advocating that the American delegate to the proposed security council be endowed in advance with congressional authority to vote the use of force to prevent aggression, without having to refer each emergency back to Congress for debate.

There would seem to be every reason to construe the outcome of the election, bringing out as it does the defeat of numerous outstanding isolationists, as a mandate in support of this procedure—a procedure supported ultimately by both candidates.

The second most controlling factor in the election would seem to be the energetic, persistent, painstaking activities of the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which undoubtedly exerted major influence in getting out a big labor vote, the majority of which apparently went to the President.

Coalition Loses Power

Undoubtedly the C. I. O. will construe the outcome as evidence of support for the domestic policies it has sponsored, but beyond the clear mandate on war and peace policy, a further interpretation of the meaning of the election enters a large area of controversy. There is no evidence to suggest that, as a whole, Congress remains a conservative political force and that the coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans, which usually could combine to impose its will in the past Congress, will be nearly as influential when the new Congress convenes on Jan. 20.

Governor Dewey, who strenuously opposed Mr. Roosevelt in the third wartime election in American history, said today:

"I am confident that all Americans will join me in the hope that divine Providence will guide and protect the President of the United States."

He smiled in sportsmanlike acceptance of the loss of the highest political office in the land.

With Mr. Roosevelt, of course, went Senator Truman, vice-presidential nominee who 10 years ago was an obscure country judge in Missouri.

Senator Truman described Mr. Dewey's statement as "grand," saying at Kansas City, Mo., that "it is our duty now to uphold his good wishes and win the war and win the peace."

Bricker Statement

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, who campaigned harder than any other 1944 candidate and helped immeasurably to carry his own State out of the Democratic column, joined in expressing Mr. Dewey's sentiment.

"I congratulate the winners and shall do all I can to aid in the war effort and making our country stronger and better," he declared.

Yesterday and today the whole world was able to feel and to learn about the great spectacle of the free people of the United States—free to speak their minds and to vote their verdict—going to the polls to decide in the midst of a grim war whether to retain their government or to change it.

For the first time in history, all peoples of the world became one single radio audience following the progress of the American national election in broadcasts in many foreign languages put on both by the Office of War Information and by the Armed Forces Radio Service.

Men and women in the armed forces abroad, however near to the firing lines, are getting full reports on the election. The Army is sending out 50,000 words of election news, half by short-wave radio and half by cable. The Army News Services, which serves the Army newspapers, had 30 men working around the clock on the election story. About as quickly as civilians were receiving the news at home, it was being flashed to the troops in Europe, in the Philippines, in Alaska, Australia, Italy, China, and the other fronts.

Thus the whole world listened to America's democracy in action, and it has been an assurance of security and hope—this great demonstration of faith in majority rule, however turbulent the times, however difficult the decision.

Shoe Restrictions Eased in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Restrictions on shoe production in Canada have been eased considerably, allowing production of a limited number of new styles of leather footwear, although no new styles will be available to dealers until January, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently.

Manufacturers of women's footwear may use more than one color of leather in the uppers when the leather content is not over 30 per cent, and decorative metals and materials may be used to give a two-tone effect.

Men's shoes may be manufactured in extra styles, with antique finishes for two-tone effects, and as many perforations as desired are now permissible. All production and styling restrictions on leather slippers and babies' soft-sole shoes have been removed.

Truman Loses County Where He Was Born

LAMAR, Mo., Nov. 8 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman lost the county where he was born in his race for the Vice-Presidency.

Twenty out of 23 precincts in normally Republican Barton County gave President Roosevelt and his Democratic running mate, Senator Truman, 1,524 votes, while the Republican ticket headed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey received 2,157 votes.

Sellers' Market

It is estimated that for every dollar's worth of merchandise in the United States today, people have $2.50 to spend.

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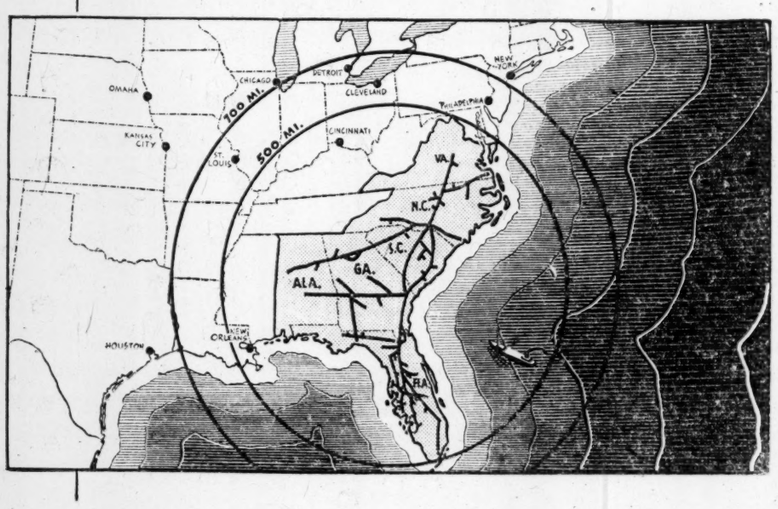

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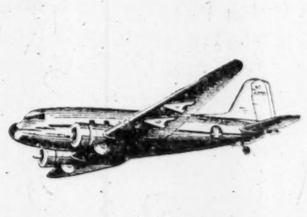

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Truman Calls Dewey Good Sportsman

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8 (AP)—"It was a grand statement by Governor Dewey and it shows American sportsmanship in this political campaign," Senator Harry S. Truman said this morning after hearing that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the Republican presidential candidate, had conceded that the Democrats had won.

"It is our duty now to uphold his good wishes and win the war and win the peace," said the Vice-President-elect in a written statement.

Senator Truman was surrounded by friends who slapped him on the back and shook his hands, shouting, "Congratulations, Mr. Vice-President."

Senator Truman had some mighty bad moments listening to election returns last night, but he went to bed at 3 a. m., the Vice-President-elect of the United States.

For a time the national result appeared in doubt, but the Senator, listening to returns with his family and a large group of friends in his hotel suite, smilingly told the crowd "everybody around here is nervous but me."

Then came a report that unofficial returns indicated that Missouri might go Republican.

That was too much. He went to a piano and concentrated on playing the difficult "Minuet" by Paderewski. He played without a score, and turned out a perfect performance.

His home State kept him on the griddle for several hours as rural returns piled up an increasing lead for the Dewey-Bricker ticket. At one time it looked as if Missouri might break its record of having voted for the winner in every presidential election since 1904 as national returns disclosed a Democratic trend.

Then the big city tabulations, which had gotten off to a slow start, began to pour in. Soon after midnight the Dewey-Bricker lead was wiped out, and the result never was in doubt after that."

Then came Dewey's concession.

New Jersey for Roosevelt, Soldier Vote Not All Counted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8—New Jersey's 16 electoral votes went to President Roosevelt on the basis of unofficial and incomplete returns today, after overcoming early leads of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

There was a slight possibility that a block of 115,000 uncounted service ballots might change the results. Of the 45,000 military ballots counted thus far, however, Mr. Roosevelt had a majority.

At the same time, Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, Democratic State boss, scored a major political victory as the voters administered a sound lacing to the proposed revised State Constitution by a margin of 142,000.

Returns for the President in 3,641 of the State's 3,657 districts gave Mr. Roosevelt 933,108 and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, 928,669.

Constitution Vote

In the early returns, the vote on the new constitution was: For adoption 547,268; against, 690,005.

H. Alexander Smith, Princeton Republican, held a 25,000 lead over Democratic candidate Elmer H. Wene, of Vineland, in the United States Senate race, with 3,314 districts reporting. Mr. Smith had 813,205 and Mr. Wene 788,358.

Republicans appeared certain of holding 12 of 14 House of Representatives' seats, 16 of 21 State Senate seats and 41 of 60 Assembly places.

Mayor Hague waged a bitter campaign against the proposed constitution. Republican Gov. Walter E. Edge and Charles Edison, formerly Democratic Governor, led the fight for adoption. Mr. Hague made it a personal matter and spoke in several counties.

During the closing days of the constitution campaign, the religious issue became paramount and on election eve, Governor Edge declared he had learned "with deepest regret" that Roman Catholics throughout New Jersey at services on Sunday were requested by their pastors to vote against it.

"I deplore Hague's un-American tactics in seeking to dupe the public into a blind vote on this nonpartisan, nonreligious issue," asserted the Governor, who further assailed Mayor Hague for what he said was "the greatest disservice of his shabby political career by mounting unfounded fears among the clergy of the (Roman) Catholic church" that "the new constitution was adverse to their religious interests."

Religious Issue

With but few exceptions, Roman Catholic priests urged their parishioners to vote against the constitution on the basis that it failed to provide means for free motor bus transportation to parochial school students.

The law, passed in 1941, gave free motor bus service to parochial school students. This was subsequently amended to service on established routes for public school students. The law was challenged in a court action and was ruled unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. The case is now before the Court of Errors and Appeals for decision.

Under the new constitution, Mayor Hague would have lost a great deal of his power of patronage, and one of the clauses stipulated that any public official could be investigated, and if he failed to answer questions, be summarily discharged.

Roosevelt Towns Cling to F. D. R.

By the Associated Press

Although most of the towns named Roosevelt got that way because of Theodore, who was a Republican, in yesterday's election they tended to string along with Franklin, who isn't.

Roosevelt won Roosevelt, Okla., 143 votes to 86. He was a house afire in Roosevelt, La., 79 to 20. And in Roosevelt, Minn., which was Republican until 1932, he won, 72 to 28.

It wasn't an overwhelming victory, though, among the Roosevelts reporting. Take Roosevelt, L. I., in Nassau County. It went for Dewey, 3,090 to 1,654, and so did Roosevelt, Ariz., 26 to 14. The winner in Roosevelts: Roosevelt, three to two.

Dewey did all right in Dewey. This Montana hamlet, which favored Roosevelt over Wendell Willkie 59 to 42, hurried over to Dewey's side, 32 to 30.

Last G. I. Ballots Split In London Voting Booth

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The last two soldier votes cast at United States Command Headquarters polling booths in Grosvenor Square were split between President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey.

With less than a minute to spare before the booths closed, Lieut. Hubert Thomas of Redondo Beach, Calif., voted for Governor Dewey and Lieut. Robert Gregory of Taft, Calif., voted for President Roosevelt, they said afterward.

Changes in Senate

By the Associated Press

A numerical comparison of the make-up of the United States Senate before and after the election of Nov. 7 follows:

At the left are Senators by party, opposite the name of the State they represent in the present Congress.

The "Holdovers" columns list Senators carrying over to the next (79th) Congress, whose places were not at issue in this election.

On the right are the new members, entered as soon as returns are available. Comparison of the right and left sets of columns will show numerical changes in party strength, due to the election.

Key: (D) Democratic; (R) Republican; (P) Progressive.

Present Senate (D)	(R)	Other	Holdovers (D)	(R)	Other	State	Newly Elected Senators (D)	(R)	Other	In Doubt
2	.	.	1	.	.	Alabama	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Arizona	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Arkansas	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	1	.	.	California	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	1	.	.	Colorado	.	1	.	.
1	1	.	1	.	.	Connecticut	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	1	1	.	Delaware	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Florida	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Georgia	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	Idaho	.	.	.	1
1	1	.	.	1	.	Illinois	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	Indiana	.	.	.	1
1	1	.	.	1	.	Iowa	.	1	.	.
.	2	.	.	1	.	Kansas	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Kentucky	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Louisiana	1	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	2	.	Maine	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Maryland	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	1	.	.	Massachusetts	1	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	2	.	Michigan	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	2	.	Minnesota	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	.	.	Mississippi	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Missouri	.	.	.	1
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58	37	1	36	24	1	Totals	13	8	.	9

Democrats Strengthen Grip On House of Representatives

Continued from Page 1

speech, conceded defeat early today. He had served 27 years in the House and had he been re-elected, and the Republicans won control of the House, he would have become chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee.

The House leaders of both parties were re-elected. Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, who was slated to become Speaker of the House had the Republicans won control of the lower House was returned to office as was Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas who has been Speaker of the House was unopposed in his district and will be re-elected to that office.

Luce Re-elected

Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Connecticut Republican Congresswoman was conceded re-election by her opponent Margaret Connors, early today. Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D) of California also won as did several other women including Emily Taft Douglas (D) of Illinois. Among the Republican losers were Thomas Rolph of California, defeated by Frank R. Havenner (D), Melvin J. Maas defeated by Frank T. Starkey, B. J. Monkiewicz of Connecticut, defeated by Joseph F. Ryter.

Sixty seats in the House were won even before the voters went to the polls. Maine chose three Republican Congressmen last September and 57 others unopposed: Five Democrats from Alabama, five Democrats from Arkansas, four Democrats and three Republicans from California, three Democrats from Florida, nine Democrats from Georgia, eight Democrats from Louisiana; two Democrats from Mississippi, Vito Marcantonio from New York of the American Labor Party and Adam C. Powell, a Democrat; one Republican from Ohio, one Republican and two Democrats from Tennessee, nine Democrats from Texas; two Democrats from Virginia, and one from Maryland.

In the 78th Congress, the Democrats held a margin of only two House seats over the Republicans, there being five vacancies and four members of minor parties. The political classification of the House had been: Democrats, 214; Republicans, 212; Progressives, 2; Farmer Labor, 1; vacancies, 5 (these had all been occupied by Democrats).

Thus had the Republicans been able to pick up six seats they would have had a majority of one and been able not only to elect the Speaker of the House, but control the committees which are of such importance in conducting congressional business. With the Democrats increasing their representation in the House, the Speakership will continue in the hands of Sam Rayburn who is unopposed in his Texas district, and the Democrats will continue controlling the powerful committee chairmanships.

The Republicans had expected to increase their House membership because ever since their low of 89 seats in 1937 they have been picking up seats, whittling down the Democratic majority until as of election day they needed only six to get back into power.

Both campaign managers have been claiming sizable increases, with the Democrats forecasting gains of from 20 to 40 seats and the Republicans going as high as 60.

Even before election day, the Democrats were sure of 51 House seats, mostly from the South, including Speaker Rayburn. The Republicans had eight sure seats before the voting started, Maine having picked three Republican members in September and five of the Party's candidates being unopposed.

Out even before the balloting, mostly in primary campaigns, were such familiar House faces as that of Martin Dies (D) of Texas of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities and John Costello (D) of California, and Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, other members of the Dies Committee. They had been strongly opposed in pre-primary campaigns by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee though Mr. Dies did not seek renomination.

Army Frees G. I. Letters From Philippine Fighters

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Approximately 400,000 letters written by soldiers now in the Philippines campaign and impounded for security reasons now are being delivered to families.

The War Department said the letters, some of which were written as far back as last July, were held by Army censorship in the Central Pacific and Hawaii so that no inkling of the Philippine invasion might be conveyed through them.

Roosevelt Tops 1940 Margin In N. Y. Incomplete Returns

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—New York's electorate has thrown its crucial 47 Electoral College bloc into the fourth-term column in a Roosevelt sweep that goes for the entire Democratic state-wide ticket.

Incomplete returns indicate that President Roosevelt has exceeded his 1940 home-state plurality of 224,449 over Wendell L. Willkie in an apparent margin of more than 300,000 that took steep toll of normally Republican upstate territory.

Having piled up an indicated plurality of 740,000 in heavily Democratic New York City as incomplete returns from 3,125 of the city's 3,700 election districts gave an actual lead of 623,750 to Mr. Roosevelt, the vote narrowed down the indicated Dewey plurality north of the city line to 455,364. There the Roosevelt score took in Syracuse, which was a Willkie prize in 1940; Rochester by a lesser margin than four years ago; Troy, Rome, and even Republican Auburn, while Governor Dewey carried Jamestown by a mere 68 votes.

Tabulation of New York City's share of the State's 421,000 voted soldier ballots, which were opened after the 9 p. m. closing of the polls, delayed that count far into the night.

Wagner Re-elected

Encompassed in the Roosevelt tide were re-election of United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, also, to a fourth tenure in a lead over his Republican rival, Thomas J. Curran, that may surpass Mr. Roosevelt's margin, and election of Marvin R. Dye and John Van Voorhis, Republican, as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The full Democratic ticket, with Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, vice-president-elect, also had indorsement of the American Labor and Liberal Parties.

The big Wagner plurality after what had appeared to be a hazardous race for him against Mr. Curran, Secretary of State and a key figure in the powerful Republican State organization, was an indicated 780,700 in New York City, with 925 election districts still unreported, while Mr. Curran was held to an indicated plurality upstate of 433,680, on the basis of returns from 2,888 of the 5,442 districts in that area.

Fish Defeated

Both the 45 congressional seats at issue and election of a 168th Legislature were subjected to hazards of the State's new reapportionment map, with climactic fatality of 12-tenure Representative Hamilton Fish, who lost the reconstituted 29th District to Augustus W. Bennet, Republican lawyer with Democratic, American Labor, and Liberal Party backing in the 1944 sortie against Fish isolationism.

Already strongly Republican in both Senate and Assembly, the State Legislature continues in this bracket, but Roosevelt gains upstate left a major imprint in the defeat of Rolland B. Marvin, Onondaga County Republican leader and onetime Mayor of Syracuse, for State Senator in the 43d Senatorial District by Richard P. Byrne, Democratic-American Labor nominee.

The over-all aspect of the New York result left little doubt in the view of professional politicians that independent political activity had figured big in areas of normally close party division, as proof poured in from State industrial centers of the effectiveness of Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committees.

Big War-Worker Vote

Blocs in upstate cities were a reservoir of fourth-term strength in admitted consequence of P. A. C. registration and get-out-the-vote activity, to a degree nowhere equaled by formal Democratic organization efforts.

Both Mr. Hillman and his committees were under Republican fire throughout the campaign, but before it ended, Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Committeeman, was out in vigorous rebuttal that sought to identify the Hillman forces with his own.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hillman let it be known as he cast his ballot yesterday that he will urge the Congress of Industrial Organizations national convention in Chicago late this month to continue the P. A. C. "educational" program looking to future elections.

Old English Bridge Put Into Storage With Stones Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The attractive 17th-century Packhorse Bridge over the River Derwent in the High Peak district where Yorkshire joins Derbyshire, has disappeared until after the war. It has gone into storage with every stone numbered and accurate detailed drawings available for its re-erection later on at Slippery Stones, a ford six miles higher up, which is difficult to cross when the River is in flood.

The money necessary for this work has been publicly subscribed as a tribute to John Derry, one of Sheffield's eminent citizens. He was a journalist and justice of the peace who wrote "Across the Derbyshire Moors," and the John Derry Memorial Committee chose this plan as a fitting tribute to his civic, political, and commercial work for Sheffield.

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Democrats Pile Up Substantial Vote for President, Congressional and State Representatives in Big National Turnout

Competing in interest with the presidential vote in the various states are many contests, decided or near decisions, in the gubernatorial, senatorial, congressional, and various state races. Highlights of these as reported by the Associated Press follow:

Alabama

Alabama, a consistently Democratic state since the 1870's, remained in the party column, piling up handsome majorities for President Roosevelt, Senator Hill, and the remainder of the Democratic ticket.

Governor Dewey led in one of the 67 Alabama counties—the "free State" of Winston, which seceded from the State when Alabama left the Union in 1861 and which has voted Republican in every national election save one since the war between the states.

The Winston vote in six of its 6 precincts gave Governor Dewey 45 against 325 for Mr. Roosevelt.

Arizona

Arizona assigned its four electoral votes to President Roosevelt, elected a complete slate of Democraic congressmen and state officials, and turned down a "$60 at 60" pension proposal.

Veteran Senator Carl Hayden decisively defeated Fred W. Fickett of Tucson. Representatives John R. Murdock and Richard F. Harless won by more than 2 to 1 over their Republican opponents, Mrs. Margaret Adams Rockwell, Phoenix hotel owner, and A. M. Ward, Casa Grande farmer.

Gov. Sidney P. Osborn was re-elected for a third term.

Arkansas

Arkansas gave its nine electoral votes to President Roosevelt, but Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats narrowed the ratio to about five to two—smallest Democratic majority in 16 years.

California

Democratic candidates in California generally appeared to be following President Roosevelt to victory although some of that party's contenders in the congressional races were hard pressed.

Democratic Senator Sheridan Downey, seeking re-election, was piling up a seemingly conclusive lead over Republican Lieut. Gov. Frederick F. Houser.

Helen Gahagan Douglas, former Broadway actress, now Democratic National Committeewoman, was only a few votes ahead of William D. Campbell in the 14th district congressional contest.

Equally close was the race between Representative Jerry Voorhis, Democrat, and Roy P. McLaughlin, Republican, in the 12th. Tentatively it looked as if the State's congressional delegation might line up as 16 Democrats and 7 Republicans.

The voters evidently rejected a proposal to pay $60 monthly pensions to persons over 60 and also piled up a one-sided vote against a measure to guarantee workers against interference in their jobs because of membership or lack of it in labor organizations.

Colorado

Republican majorities in all but one of Colorado's State and national contests brought G. O. P. claims of a State landslide today while Democrats pinned their thinning hopes on the populous Denver and Pueblo areas, where returns still were incomplete.

Senator Eugene D. Millikin, Republican, was leading the State ticket over Barney L. Whatley, Democrat, in the United States Senate race. Republican Gov. John C. Vivian led Roy Best, Democrat, for the Governorship.

Charles Graham, Democratic candidate for First (Denver) District Congressman, was the only major candidate on his side to hold an advantage, pacing Republican incumbent Dean M. Gillespie.

Connecticut

President Roosevelt, polling the highest vote ever given by Connecticut to a presidential nominee, won the State's eight electoral votes as Democrats took from Republican control most of the other major prizes, including the United States Senatorship and four of the six House seats in Congress.

The only Republicans to survive the Democratic sweep were Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, re-elected for a third term; and two House incumbents, Representative Clare Boothe Luce, one of Mr. Roosevelt's sharpest critics, and Representative Joseph E. Talbot.

Chief of the Republican office holders to be unseated as President Roosevelt, scoring his third successive victory, led his Party back from the slump of two years ago was Senator John A. Danaher, assailed during the campaign by Vice-President-elect Senator Truman and other Democratic leaders as an "isolationist." The incumbent, who vigorously protested against the tag, lost the seat to which he was elected six years ago to Brien McMahon, former Federal Assistant Attorney General and political protege of ex-Attorney General Homer Cummings.

Democrats produced a woman victor for Congress in the Second District to match the victory of Representative Luce in the Fourth District, which includes the highly industrialized city of Bridgeport and the homes of many wealthy persons with New York business addresses. The Democratic congressional winner was Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, professor at Connecticut College and onetime Secretary of the State.

The other House seats went to Joseph F. Ryter, at large; Herman Kopplemann, first, and State Senator James P. Geelan, third.

Delaware

President Roosevelt rolled up a wide lead in early returns in Delaware.

Lieut. Gov. Isaac J. MacCollum, Democrat, led in the governorship race over Walter W. Bacon, Republican incumbent.

Former Representative Philip Traynor, Democrat, led Earle D. Willey, Republican incumbent, in the race for Mr. Willey's Congress seat.

Florida

Floridans expressed a political sentiment that has prevailed almost continuously since the Civil War by voting the Democratic ticket. The exception was in 1928 when Republicans carried the State.

Democratic U. S. Senator Claude Pepper bested his Republican toe, Miles H. Draper. Millard Caldwell, Democrat, won the Governorship over Bert Leigh Acker, Republican.

Democrats in the three congressional contests had seemingly safe leads.

Georgia

Georgia's traditionally straight-ticket Democrats placed the State's 12 electoral votes solidly in the Roosevelt column.

In the only Congressional contest, Representative Robert Ramspeck, Democratic whip in the House, easily bested independent Henry A. Alexander.

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, won without opposition.

Idaho

Idaho strung along with the winner, as it has in every presidential contest since 1900, and Democrats appeared victorious in every national and state office but one.

Henry Dworshak, weekly newspaper publisher seeking re-election as a United States Representative, was the only Republican who seemed sure to finish on top.

Illinois

Illinois delivered its 26 electoral votes to President Rosevelt, returned Democrat Scott W. Lucas to the Senate, but apparently turned back a strong Democratic bid to unseat Gov. Dwight H. Green.

In the congressional district contests, eight Republicans and four Democrats were re-elected and in undecided races Republicans were leading in downstate Illinois and Democrats in their Cook County citadel. Illinois' congressional delegation had been 19 Republicans and seven Democrats.

The Congress at large fight was won by Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas, Democrat, who campaigned vigorously against the incumbent, Stephen A. Day.

Indiana

Republican nominees for U. S. Senator and Governor in Indiana pulled ahead today and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey continued to increase his Indiana margin over President Roosevelt.

Homer Capehart, Indianapolis industrialist and Republican nominee for senator, led Gov. Henry F. Schricker. Ralph Gates, Columbia City lawyer, led his democratic opponent, Senator Samuel D. Jackson in the race for Governor.

Iowa

Iowa remained true to its Republican tradition yesterday by sweeping into office every G. O. P. nominee for a Statehouse and Congressional post and giving its 10 electoral votes by a comfortable margin to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

His final margin was expected to be under the 53,570 votes by which Wendell Willkie carried the State four years ago.

One of the widest victory margins went to Lieut. Gov. Robert D. Blue, attorney who defeated former State Supreme Court Justice Richard F. Mitchell of Fort Dodge for Governor.

Kansas

Kansas' eight electoral votes went to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in an election which saw Republicans retain their statehouse monopoly and again send an all G. O. P. delegation to Congress.

The Republicans re-elected Gov. Andrew F. Schoeppel, U. S. Senator Clyde M. Reed and five members of the National House of Representatives, in addition to sending a newcomer to Congress and naming a full slate of party candidates for minor state offices.

Reed, Parsons publisher, who was one of eight Republican Senators dubbed "isolationists" by Senator Harry S. Truman, Vice-President-elect, defeated Thurman Hill, New Deal supporter and former Chief Counsel of U. S. Treasury Procurement.

Schoeppel, former Chairman of the Kansas Corporation Commission, defeated his Democratic opponent, State Senator Robert S. Lemon of Pittsburg.

The newcomer sent to Congress was State Senator Albert M. Cole, who won the Republican First District nomination from Representative W. P. Lambertson in the primary. Cole defeated Ralph Ulm.

Kentucky

In Kentucky, early returns gave President Roosevelt a strong lead over Governor Dewey. Senator Alben W. Barkley was re-elected to the Senate, and the State's delegation to the new Congress consisted of five Democrats and one Republican, with three contests in doubt.

Louisiana

Early returns from Louisiana showed President Roosevelt far ahead of Governor Dewey with the State's delegations in the House and Senate solidly Democratic.

Maine

Maine was in the Dewey column today—by about twice the 7,500 margin the traditionally Republican State gave Wendell L. Willkie in 1940.

Other Maine races were run last Sept. 11.

Maryland

President Roosevelt won Maryland's eight electoral votes.

Senator Millard Tydings (D) of Maryland easily won re-election for a fourth term over Blanchard Randall, Jr., Baltimore businessman and former bank president.

President Roosevelt six years ago unsuccessfully attempted to "purge" Senator Tydings in the Democratic primary.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts' 16 electoral votes were claimed for President Roosevelt, and the State's Governorship was conceded to Boston's Democratic Mayor Maurice J. Tobin on the basis of mounting pluralities.

Meanwhile Republican Gov. Leverett Saltonstall seemed assured a U. S. Senate seat, as he outran his Democratic opponent, John H. Corcoran by better than 3 to 2 in incomplete returns.

Horace T. Cahill, G. O. P. candidate for Governor, congratulated his Democratic opponent as the victor.

In five other State constitutional offices, the Democratic candidates led in three:

Lieut. Gov.—Robert F. Bradford (R) over John B. Carr (D).

Secretary of State—Frederic W. Cook (R) over Margaret M. O'Riordan (D).

Treasurer—John E. Hurley (D) over Fred J. Burrell R).

Auditor—John J. Buckley (D) over Fred J. Burrell (R).

Attorney General — Francis E. Kelly (D) over Clarence A. Barnes (R).

Michigan

Wayne County (Detroit) election officials expressed belief today the fate of Michigan's 19 electoral votes will remain in doubt until a special canvass tomorrow of an estimated 50,000 "lost" votes in nearly 100 metropolitan precincts.

In some heavily-populated precincts the unofficial tally showed only a few votes cast.

Announcement of the meeting came at 1 p. m. from the County Clerk's office at a time when 3,279 precincts of 3,841 in the State showed Republican Governor Dewey leading President Roosevelt by less than 23,000. The count was: Roosevelt 906,796. Dewey 929,663.

This total did not include 262 of Wayne County's heavily Democratic precincts, nor 300 precincts in scattered outstate areas normally of Republican tendency.

In the gubernatorial contest, the Republican incumbent, Gov. Harry F. Kelly, easily led Edward J. Fry, Democrat. Ten Congressional contests remained in doubt, but one Democrat and six Republican Representatives won.

Minnesota

Voters in traditionally Republican Minnesota gave leads to Democratic President Roosevelt, to Republican state office holders, and apparently broke the State's solid nine-man Republican delegation in Congress.

Gov. Edward J. Thye, Republican, led Byron Allen, nominee of the new combined Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party.

Apparent victim of a strong D-F-L drive was Representative Melvin J. Maas, Administration critic who has represented the State's fourth (Saint Paul) district for 16 years. He trailed Frank T. Starkey, former State legislator and labor leader, 58,032 to 552,984 for Mr. Maas.

Mississippi

Mississippi Democrats quelled a revolt in their ranks yesterday to go down the line for President Roosevelt.

Roosevelt supporters voted on a supplemental ballot authorized by a special legisaltive session called after three nominees for Democratic electors announced they would not vote for the President if elected.

Five Democratic incumbent House members who had Republican opposition were swept back into office.

Missouri

Missouri Tuesday gave its 15 electoral votes to President Roosevelt and chose Phil M. Donnelly as its new Democratic Governor, succeeding Forrest Donnell, Republican, whose bid for a United States Senate seat remained in doubt early today when he led by a slim margin.

In the gubernatorial contest, Mr. Donnelly pulled far ahead of Jean Paul Bradshaw, Republican, and the Democratic margin seemed sure to take into office all that Party's minor State candidates as well.

The Democrats also appeared to have regained one of the Congressional seats they lost two years ago and were threatening to take another. John M. Sullivan was ahead of Republican incumbent Louis E. Miller near the finish of the 11th District count, and Phelim O'Toole led incumbent Walter Ploeser by nearly 1,000 votes in the 12th.

All other incumbents led in their bids for re-election. Continuation of that trend would make seven of the State's Congressmen Republican and six Democratic. The representation was eight and five.

Montana

Montana marched with Roosevelt in the election yesterday.

Montana's four electoral votes went to President Roosevelt in 1940.

Sam C. Ford, seeking a second four-year term as Republican Governor, was ahead of Democrat Leif Erickson.

Representative Mike Mansfield (D) of Montana appeared a sure winner over M. S. Galasso of Butte, a Republican, in the First (western) District.

Nebraska

Thomas E. Dewey swept Nebraska by a heavy majority and carried along with him the State's four Republican incumbent congressmen. The State overwhelmingly rejected statewide prohibition.

The one congressional district in which a close race had been anticipated was the Second. But incumbent Howard Buffett of Omaha established a comfortable margin over Democrat Mabel Gillespie, who had strong labor backing in populous Douglas (Omaha) County.

Republican Gov. Dwight Griswold and his all-GOP administration was returned to office.

Nevada

Thinly populated Nevada's three electoral votes appeared headed for the growing Democratic column.

Likewise the Democratic trend continued in the congressional race. Incumbent Senator Pat McCarran led his Republican opponent, George Malone, by a large margin.

In the contest for the lower House seat Democrat incumbent Berkeley L. Bunker outdistanced Rex Bell, rancher and former motion picture actor.

New Hampshire

President Roosevelt captured New Hampshire's four electoral votes today, coming from behind after more than 90 per cent of the ballots had been tabulated.

This compared with the 1940 vote of 125,292 for the President and 110,127 for the Republican candidate, Wendell Willkie.

The industrial cities were a major factor in the Democratic victory, with Nashua and Manchester alone giving the President a majority of nearly 19,000 votes.

Republican Senator Charles W. Tobey was re-elected for a second term over Joseph J. Betley, Democrat.

Mayor Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth, Republican, won the Governorship over Col. James J. Powers, Democrat, now on duty with the Army Medical Corps.

United States Republican Chester W. Merrow, [illegible] de-

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Electoral Vote Latest Returns

By the Associated Press

Latest returns of the Electoral vote, as reported by the Associated Press, show President Roosevelt leading with 407 votes and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey with 124.

In the following table, the party victories by states are shown for 1936, 1940, and unofficially complete for 1944. Key: Republican (R) and Democrat (D). The total Electoral College vote is 531, requiring 266 for election. Once a state has given a majority to any party, that state's entire vote in the Electoral College is cast by the majority party tickets.

1936	1940	State	1944 Roosevelt	1944 Dewey
(D)	(D)	Alabama	11	
(D)	(D)	Arizona	4	
(D)	(D)	Arkansas	9	
(D)	(D)	California	25	
(D)	(R)	Colorado		6
(D)	(D)	Connecticut	8	
(D)	(D)	Delaware	3	
(D)	(D)	Florida	8	
(D)	(D)	Georgia	12	
(D)	(D)	Idaho	4	
(D)	(D)	Illinois	28	
(D)	(R)	Indiana		13
(D)	(R)	Iowa		10
(D)	(R)	Kansas		8
(D)	(D)	Kentucky	11	
(D)	(D)	Louisiana	10	
(R)	(R)	Maine		5
(D)	(D)	Maryland	8	
(D)	(D)	Massachusetts	16	
(D)	(D)	Michigan		19
(D)	(D)	Minnesota	11	
(D)	(D)	Mississippi	9	
(D)	(D)	Missouri	15	
(D)	(D)	Montana	4	
(D)	(R)	Nebraska		6
(D)	(D)	Nevada	3	
(D)	(D)	New Hampshire	4	
(D)	(D)	New Jersey	16	
(D)	(D)	New Mexico	4	
(D)	(D)	New York	47	
(D)	(D)	North Carolina	14	
(D)	(R)	North Dakota		4
(D)	(D)	Ohio		25
(D)	(D)	Oklahoma	10	
(D)	(D)	Oregon		6
(D)	(D)	Pennsylvania	35	
(D)	(D)	Rhode Island	4	
(D)	(D)	South Carolina	8	
(D)	(R)	South Dakota		4
(D)	(D)	Tennessee	12	
(D)	(D)	Texas	23	
(D)	(D)	Utah	4	
(R)	(R)	Vermont		3
(D)	(D)	Virginia	11	
(D)	(D)	Washington	8	
(D)	(D)	West Virginia	8	
(D)	(R)	Wisconsin		12
(D)	(D)	Wyoming		3
		Total	407	124

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Close Contests Are Featured in Numerous States as Large Numbers of Voters Cast Ballots for Individual Candidates

(Continued from Page 12)

feated Fortunat Normandin, Democrat.

In the Second Congressional District Republican House Speaker Sherman Adams won handily from Harry Carlson, Democrat.

New Jersey

Returns on a bloc of 115,000 service ballots held the key today to the outcome of the Roosevelt-Dewey race in New Jersey but weren't likely to change a statewide vote rejecting the proposed new state constitution.

Of the 45,000 military ballots tabulated so far in the State, President Roosevelt held a slight edge to augment the civilian lead he gained this morning, after trailing Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in unofficial returns throughout the night.

Service men and women were voting four to one in favor of constitutional adoption, although the home-front balloting favored rejection by a substantial margin.

H. Alexander Smith, Princeton Republican, led Democrat Elmer H. Wene of Vineland in the United States Senate race. Republicans appeared certain of winning 12 House of Representatives contests, 10 State Senate seats, and 41 Assembly spots.

New Mexico

New Mexico, which has voted for the presidential winner in its eight elections since Statehood, gave President Roosevelt a commanding lead for its four electoral votes.

John J. Dempsey, former Congressman, Maritime Commissioner, and Undersecretary of the Interior, forged well into the lead in his race for re-election as Governor on the Democratic ticket. Other Democratic candidates, including the State's two incumbent Congressmen, were pacing their opponents by sizeable margin.

New York

President Roosevelt's native New York State stayed with him in his fourth Presidential race, giving him the State's 47 electoral votes just as it did three times before.

Elected with the President was U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), his old friend of New York legislative days.

An election casualty was Republican Representative Hamilton Fish, who was once the President's Congressman and was seeking his fourteenth term in the House.

President Roosevelt won New York State by virtue of a 769,849 margin in heavily Democratic New York City.

North Carolina

North Carolina, traditionally a bulwark of the Democratic Party, returned its usual heavy Democratic vote and elected a Democratic Senator and Governor and other State officers.

Clyde R. Hoey, the Democratic nominee, was elected U. S. Senator, succeeding Senator Robert R. Reynolds, and R. Gregg Cherry, Democrat, was elected Governor.

North Dakota

The veteran United States Senator from North Dakota, Gerald P. Nye, conceded defeat to his Democratic opponent, Gov. John Moses, in his bid for re-election.

Lynn U. Stambaugh, former National Commander of the American Legion, third man in the race and running on an independent ticket, had conceded Mr. Moses' election and congratulated him.

Ohio

Mayor Frank J. Lausche of Cleveland, Ohio, came back into the lead today in his neck-and-neck race with Mayor James Garfield Stewart of Cincinnati for Governor of Ohio.

The Cleveland Democrat overcame a lead that the Cincinnati Republican built at one time to nearly 40,000 votes and there still were to come returns from hundreds of precincts in heavily populated northern Ohio where Mayor Lausche was gaining his greatest strength.

At the same time, President Roosevelt slowly was overtaking a heavy lead that the Republican national ticket piled up in earlier tabulations.

The race for Governor was so close that the lead changed seven times.

The latest tabulation, based on returns from 7,406 of Ohio's 9,306 polling places, gave Mayor Lausche 1,155,422 and Mayor Stewart 1,150,988.

Returns from the presidential race, 8,167 of 9,306 polling places, gave Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Gov. John W. Bricker 1,359,169 and President Roosevelt and Senator Harry S. Truman, his running mate, 1,323,306.

United States Senator Robert A. Taft, Cincinnati Republican, had piled up a lead of 96,886 votes over William G. Pickrel, Dayton Democrat, on the basis of returns from 6,796 polling places.

Congressman-at-Large George Bender, Cleveland Republican, compiled a majority over Democrat William Glass.

Three Democratic members of the House appeared well ahead of their opponents. One Republican, Alvin R. Weichel, was re-elected without opposition, and at least two of the other 18 Republican solons were trailing at the halfway mark.

Oklahoma

Democratic presidential, senatorial and congressional tickets made almost a clean sweep in Oklahoma in contrast to forecasts of hairbreadth decisions.

Senator Elmer Thomas, veteran of 18 years in the upper House, defeating Republican William J. Otjen, was re-electde for a fourth term.

Only one of eight congressional races remained undecided, that of Democrat Dennis Bushyhead and Republican George B. Schwabe in the First District.

The State's only Republican Congressman, Ross Rizley, from the Eighth District, was re-elected for a third term over Phil Ferguson.

Oregon

Oregon, which voted for President Roosevelt in his first three contests, gave Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York a slight lead today in the contest for the State's six electoral votes.

Republicans won every Senate, House, and State contest on the ballot. Wayne L. Morse, former National War Labor Board member, was elected to the full-term United States Senate post, while Senator Guy Cordon won the race for the four-year unexpired term of the late Senator Charles L. McNary. All four Republican Congressmen were re-elected.

Measures to enact a 3 per cent sales tax and the "little Townsend" bill to pay $60 monthly old-age pension by enacting a 3 to 5 per cent gross income tax were defeated.

Pennsylvania

President Roosevelt commanded a clear majority in Pennsylvania today.

Mr. Roosevelt was ahead from the outset on rousing victories in metropolitan and coal producing areas.

The President piled up a 132,000 majority in pivotal Philadelphia and was leading by 80,000 in Allegheny (Pittsburgh) County, where the C.I.O.-P.A.C. centered its fourth term drive.

Heavy upstate rural voting for Dewey cut into the margin, however, and M. Harvey Taylor, Republican State Chairman, declared, "We have no thought of conceding defeat until the last vote is counted."

In the top race for state-wide office, the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh New Deal victories also put Francis J. Myers, Democratic Representative, out front in his bid for the U. S. Senate seat of Republican incumbent James J. Davis, three times Secretary of Labor.

Votes Compared In Three Elections

By the Associated Press

For comparison with this year's vote, here's how the ballots were divided between President Roosevelt and his Republican opponent in three previous elections.

1940, total vote 49,815,312.
Roosevelt 27,243,466, electoral vote 449.
Willkie 22,304,755, electoral vote 82.

1936, total vote 45,646,117.
Roosevelt 27,751,597, electoral vote 523.
Landon 16,679,583, electoral vote 8.

1932, Total vote 39,816,522.
Roosevelt 22,821,857, electoral 472.
Hoover 15,761,841, electoral vote 59.

Rhode Island

Following the national trend, Rhode Island gave the present Administration a vote of confidence as the entire Democratic ticket led by Gov. J. Howard McGrath was swept into office in a landslide.

Governor McGrath was re-elected for a third term over his Republican opponent, Norman D. McLeod.

The State also re-elected Democratic U. S. Representative Aime J. Forand and John E. Fogarty for their third consecutive year.

South Carolina

Early returns from South Carolina showed the State going solidly Democratic, with strong support for President Roosevelt and with Gov. Olin D. Johnston elected to the Senate.

South Dakota

South Dakota gave its Republican congressional delegation and its State administration a thumping indorsement, and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey its four electoral votes for President.

Winners apparently were Senator Chan Gurney (R) over George M. Brandshaw (D) for the Senate seat, Representative Karl Mundt (R) over Grover Lothrop (D) in the First Congressional District, Representative Francis Case (R) over H. H. Clarkson (D) in the Second District, and Gov. M. Sharpe over Lynn Fellows (D) for the Governor's chair.

Tennessee

President Roosevelt won the support of Democratic Tennessee.

Representative Jim Nance McCord, Democrat, was elected Governor by a two-to-one margin over Republican John Wesley Kilgo.

Congressional races left Tennessee's representation unchanged with eight Democrats and two Republicans.

Texas

Texas voted overwhelmingly for President Roosevelt, smothering combined opposition tickets almost three to one.

The entire State Democratic ticket was swept into office by a landslide.

Gov. Coke Stevenson was re-elected, over B. J. Peasley of Tyler, his Republican opponent.

Two amendments to the State Constitution were approved. One was for a retirement benefit, the other for a tax reallocation plan.

Utah

Utah, giving President Roosevelt its four electoral votes as it has in his three previous campaigns, turned its interest on a stirring battle for the Governor's chair.

This race threatened the only possible gap in the Democratic victory wave in this State. However, Gov. Herbert B. Maw (D), who has warred with prominent members of his own party, took the lead over J. Bracken Lee, Mayor of Price in the eastern coal-mining region.

Both of Utah's Democratic congressmen, Walter K. Granger and J. Will Robinson, held husky leads over Republican opponents.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, veteran New Deal supporter and exponent of international co-operation, won his third term.

Vermont

Vermont, in its traditional fashion, remained firmly rooted in the Republican fold today, having cast a decisive vote for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and the entire Republican state ticket.

United States Senator George W. Aiken and United States Representative Charles A. Plumley were returned to office by substantial margins.

Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor, a Republican like the others, was swept into the governorship to follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather. Mr. Proctor will succeed Governor William H. Wills (R), who was not a candidate for re-election.

Virginia

Early returns from Virginia gave President Roosevelt a clear lead over Governor Dewey and showed Democrats elected in each Congressional District.

Washington

A surge of Democratic votes in the State of Washington gave President Roosevelt Washington's eight electoral votes and carried U. S. Sen. Mon C. Wallgren into a lead for Republican Gov. Arthur B. Langlie's office.

Democratic Representative Warren G. Magnuson led for the seat to be vacated by U. S. Senator Homer T. Bone.

In the scattering returns from the six congressional districts two of the three Republican incumbents held slight leads. There was a close race in the other. Democrats led for the three seats they now hold.

West Virginia

West Virginia stood solidly once more in the Democratic column, repeating the presidential choice it has made every year that President Roosevelt ran, and again selected a Democratic Governor. Judge Meadows, former Attorney General, seeks to succeed Matthew M. Neely. He led Mayor D. Boone Dawson of Charleston.

Despite a long and determined battle by United Mine Workers leaders to win over the State's coal miners to Governor Dewey, the big bituminous counties were sending in their usual quota of Democratic votes.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin Republicans gave Gov. Thomas E. Dewey a small lead over President Roosevelt in incomplete election returns, and virtually swept the board in contests for state and federal office.

They re-elected Senator Alexander Wiley. They reseated Gov. Walter S. Goodland and all other state officers. They won seven congressional seats. And if incomplete returns were indicative, they piled up heavily Republican State Assembly and Senate majorities.

From the political wreckage left by this avalanche of Republican sentiment which was loosed in outside districts, the Democrats probably will salvage two congressional seats and the Progressives one.

In addition to re-electing their pve incumbent representatives, the Republicans apparently defeated Representative La Vern R. Dilweg (D) in the Eighth District and captured the Second District seat now occupied by the Progressive, Harry Sauthoff, who tried for the senatorial post.

Representative Merlin Hull (Prog.) was re-elected in the Ninth District without major party opposition.

Wyoming

The nip-and-tuck contest in Wyoming between President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey continued today to favor the New York chief executive in unofficial returns—but not by much. In Wyoming's only other national race, Representative Frank A. Barrett of Lusk was re-elected Wyoming's representative-at-large.

Character of Detroit Youth Being Molded by Boys' Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Although the war has touched most of the manifold activities of the Boys' Club of Detroit, the Club is carrying on a basic program of normal living for the boys of the Livernois-McGraw area, once one of the worst juvenile-delinquency areas in the city and now a bright spot on the delinquency map.

This program points the way to the postwar job of the Club as well. For while it participates in the demands of the times, its directors believe it must be a force pulling the boys in its sphere toward normal, healthy living.

At present, one of the Club's most important jobs is to fill in for war-working mothers and fathers. In many families in the area both father and mother are working in war plants, and so the Boys' Club is striving to fill in the hours from the end of the school day to 9 p. m. with recreation and interesting training in the crafts. Recently, a neighborhood problem was met by organizing boys with parents in war work into a softball league.

Victory Volunteers

Members from 7 to 14 take part in the Victory Volunteers, a national organization for the mobilization of boy power to help win the war. The boys pledge themselves to be obedient to their parents, reverent to their religion, and loyal to the United States. Tests have been devised in education and hand skills, service, strength and health. Those who pass tests are awarded overseas caps.

For those over 14, training is provided in principles of radio, Morse code and plane spotting. Special physical-fitness activities include regular drills over a complete outdoor obstacle course.

The Club is proud of the small number of members that has been rejected by the military services, and of the 1,400 members now serving with the forces.

Directors tell the story of the 10-year-old who marched into the office of E. A. Wright, Managing Director of the Club. Placing a picture on the desk, the boy said: "My brother, Joe, sent two pictures from camp; one is for pa and ma, and this one is for the Boys' Club."

Monthly News Letter

The Club keeps in touch with fighting members through a news letter which is mailed to the boys each month. The Club is a second home to the boys, and when they are home on furlough, they make it one of their first ports of call.

Six hundred boys use the Club each day. Since many youths facing induction are unable to swim, the Club teaches all members to swim, stressing endurance under closely simulated battle conditions and instruction in the best possible use of methods and materials at hand which will enable a trainee to float as long as possible and to save his comrades.

In the exercise room and gymnasium, members daily go through a series of special exercises. First aid is taught. A troop of messengers is ready for active duty, and cots, blankets and first-aid kits are ready for instant use.

The Club maintains a print shop which is used for many projects, including that of making small checkerboards for presentation to inductees as they entrain for camps.

All of the various war drives have brought forth full co-operation of the members, who number 2,300 at present.

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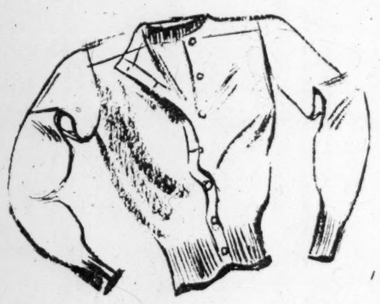

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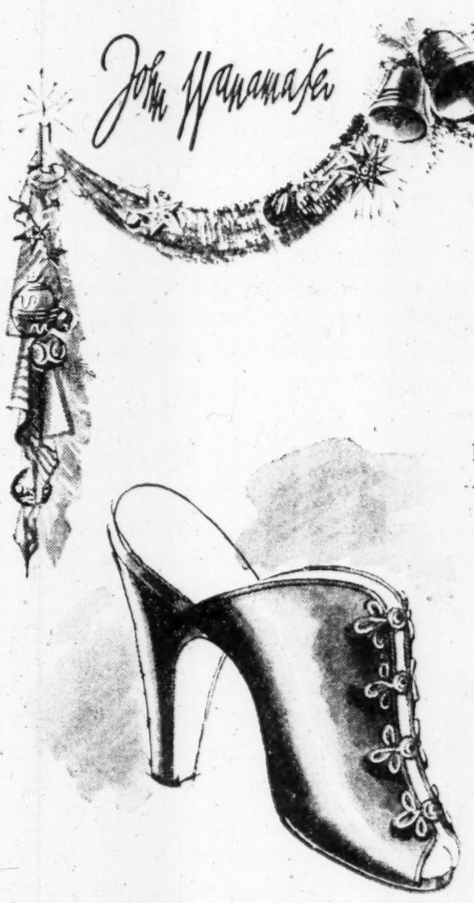

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Tailored cross-strap slipper of fine rayon grosgrain. Burgundy, black, ciel blue, royal or flame. 3.50

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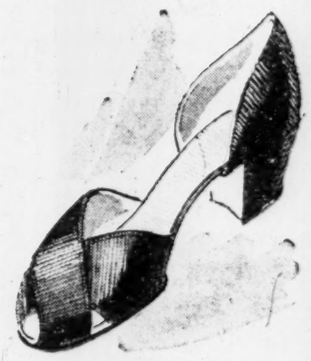
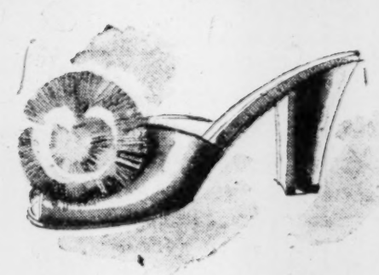
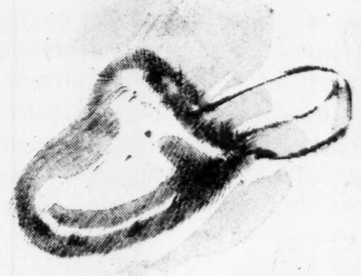






Philadelphia—Second Floor, Central

New York—Street Floor, Fashion Store

New York Election Crowd Curbs Hilarity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—For a whole day there had been an end to campaign oratory in the world-watched silence of a people secure in the democratic process of choosing their leaders by secret ballot.

The votes were in. The people had decided. And Times Square last night was again theater for the nation's quadrennial big news hit with an audience 1,000,000 strong.

But it was an intense crowd, oddly quiet. For with the electric streaming of election news that started in the clear early twilight to flash the roll of the towns across the nation and the way they were voting were the ever-present war bulletins—air offensive against Germany . . . Admiral Nimitz asks new action against the Japanese. . . . War and Navy Departments say robot bomb attack on United States entirely possible. . . .

So it was the most crucial election since 1864 abreast of the strong undertow of the victory at stake and a secure and lasting peace after it, and the crowd was aware, not celebrating.

Victory in Air

The myriad shops were boarded more heavily than in other presidential election years. While the sense of Roosevelt victory was in the air from the start, the Dewey name figured constantly in the exciting neck-and-neck bulletins. It might be as close as 1916 when Charles Evans Hughes went to bed thinking he would wake up President, but found Woodrow Wilson was elected. Anyway this crowd was in no mood for disorder and the 1,000 police detailed for the irresistible overflowing into the streets had little to do.

And that, too, was something to ponder as the north wind spiralled bits of leaflets and throwaways up into the night sky. Was it the absence on the war fronts of the thousands of the city's young men, whose hullabaloo always made New York election crowds an earbursting occasion?

Many young men walked there, but they were the ones in uniform seeing the town on furlough and for whom this traditional Manhattan rite could only be a phenomenon. They were from all the places that many New Yorkers had just begun to place on the national map out of a dazzling stream of campaign polls and surveys.

No Bells for Sale

In any case there were no bells and horns for sale as the tradition-smashing campaign ended, only campaign buttons, and sale of these early swerved into the Roosevelt column as the Times Tower election returns beacon proclaimed this trend in what was the first brightening of Broadway lights since the 1941 Pearl Harbor attack dimmed the famous White Way brilliance.

At major party national headquarters a few blocks east, the momentous new chapter in American Government affairs was having more usual observance, as Democrats swarmed into floor spaces reserved for them at the Hotel Biltmore, and a less exuberant throng of Republicans milled in waning numbers as the evening wore on in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt.

Seventy-five miles up the Hudson River in the Dutchess County district that customarily and contrarily votes against him, President Roosevelt was getting the returns in his Hyde Park home.

During the evening neighbors dropped in to mingle with political associates and Washington friends in the spacious house which the President has bequeathed to the nation, and Mrs. Roosevelt fulfilled her election-night custom of a late snack of scrambled eggs, a favorite family dish. Mr. Roosevelt welcomed the village's old-fashioned torchlight parade that has become a tradition in four campaign victories since 1928 that have made him fifth New York Governor to go to the White House.

Governor and Mrs. Dewey had come to New York City in the early afternoon from Albany to vote. Mr. Dewey identifying himself as "lawyer" at the Manhattan polling place. Their two sons, Thomas, Jr., and John, 11 and 8, remained at the Executive mansion with their grandmother, Mrs. George E. Dewey, and their father's cousin, Miss Katharine Dewey of Boston. Mrs. Dewey has seen her husband win the hard-fought Manhattan District Attorney place of his "racket-busting" days, lose the New York Governor's race and then win it two years ago, and she faced the day of decision in his bid for highest office in the land, asserting that she was "confident."

Dewey Concedes Defeat

Mr. Dewey, whose afternoon valedictory to party workers hailed their labors "in the most important cause in the history of our nation," saying that "whatever the result, I think we have made a mighty contribution toward the unity of our country, toward the war effort, and the peace to come," conceded defeat at 3:12 A. M.

Following is the text of Governor Dewey's statement:

"It's clear that Mr. Roosevelt has been re-elected for a fourth term, and every good American will wholeheartedly accept the will of the people.

"I extend to President Roosevelt my hearty congratulations and my earnest hope that his next term will see speedy victory in the war, the establishment of lasting peace, and the restoration of tranquillity among our people.

"I am deeply grateful for the confidence expressed by so many millions of my fellow citizens, and for their labors in the campaign.

"The Republican Party emerges from the election revitalized and a great force for the good of the country and for the preservation of free government in America.

"I am confident that all Americans will join me in the devout hope that in the difficult years ahead, divine providence will guide and protect the President of the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt went to bed at 3:50 a. m. (E. W. T.). A few minutes before, he sent a telegram to Governor Dewey acknowledging the latter's radio concession of defeat.

"I thank you for your statement which I have heard over the air a few minutes ago," Mr. Roosevelt telegraphed Mr. Dewey 15 minutes after the latter had gone on the air to concede the fourth-term victory.

Soldier Votes Still Come

Associated Press from Army Air Forces

Ballots Being Handled at Overseas Airport

Votes from overseas are still to be counted in some States. They may influence the outcome of several close contests. Sergeant Seaborn W. Ewer of Moultrie, Ga. (left) and Private Tom P. Lloyd of Waco, Texas, flight crewmen working on a Liberator bomber, are shown receiving ballots from Private Ted Robbins of Bloomsburg, Pa., who acted as distributor.

G. I. Vote Swing Ruled Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — Any possibility that late soldier votes might swing the election was ruled out today.

Before election day, it was predicted that in at least 16 States Army-Navy votes might swing a total of 235 electoral votes.

On the basis of incomplete returns today, it appeared that the largest number of electoral votes that might be changed by the late counting of soldier votes is 16.

Since sample counts have shown the majority of soldier votes going to Mr. Roosevelt, rather than Mr. Dewey, there is no possibility that the outcome of the presidential race will be changed.

Of approximately 7,500,000 service men and service women eligible to vote in the presidential election, latest reports from state officials indicate that approximately 3,370,000 will get their ballots to the proper official in time to be counted. All but 11 states counted the soldier votes along with the civilian.

The last soldier vote will be in and counted on Dec. 5.

Post election day counting is provided in the following states: California, Nov. 24; Colorado, Nov. 22; Florida, Nov. 8; Maryland, Nov. 9; Missouri, Nov. 10; Nebraska, Nov. 13-Dec. 1; North Dakota, Nov. 7-Dec. 5; Pennsylvania, Nov. 22; Rhode Island, Dec. 5; Utah, Nov. 7-12; and Washington, Nov. 27-Dec. 5.

Despite failure of Congress to pass a uniform soldier vote law because of its questioned constitutionality, Army and Navy the world over did their best to give soldiers a chance to vote. Every detachment, whether on a battleship or desert isle, posted a chart showing voting requirements in all states. Every Army company day room was furnished with a big map showing all the congressional districts. Every group had one man designated as "vote officer" whose duties included explaining the mechanics of voting.

News of the re-election of President Roosevelt was flashed to troops everywhere by short-wave, by a special point-to-point voice-casting arrangement, by Signal Corps and commercial wireless and through extra editions of the Stars and Stripes.

Today a detailed analysis of state voting will be sent by air-mail to all overseas newspapers and radio stations.

Indicative of the G. I.'s interest in the election was the frequent interjection of an Army Signal Corps man broadcasting the nightly report from General MacArthur's headquarters at Leyte, Philippines to San Francisco. "Please don't hesitate to interrupt us if you have some election news."

Winners and Losers Join Hands To Win War and World Peace

By the Associated Press

Governor Dewey—"I extend to President Roosevelt my hearty congratulations and my earnest hope that his next term will see speedy victory in the war, the establishment of lasting peace, and the restoration of tranquillity among our people."

President Roosevelt—"I thank you, Governor Dewey, for your statement."

Vice-President-Elect Truman—"It was a grand statement by Governor Dewey and it shows American sportsmanship in this political campaign."

Governor Bricker—"I join in the sentiment expressed by Governor Dewey."

Vice - President Wallace — "Roosevelt until 1948 means a country confident, moving with full steam ahead."

Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman—"The overwhelming victory of President Roosevelt means national unity on a program of international collaboration for permanent peace."

Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican National Chairman—Dewey and Bricker made a "courageous, fighting campaign" that "strengthened the unified America" in its war effort.

Sidney Hillman, C. I. O.-P. A. C. Chairman—"The American people have reaffirmed the faith and confidence they repose in a great American and an outstanding leader."

New York Post—"The re-election of President Roosevelt to a fourth term means above all else that we as a people have changed profoundly our way of looking at the world. . . . The people want their Government to join a world security organization. . . . We will not again turn our backs upon the rest of the world."

New York Sun—"The job immediately ahead of us all is to support the Administration in so far as we believe it to be right, criticize it when we believe it to be wrong, stand with it in a united front for the common cause of winning the war and establishing a just and lasting peace."

New York World-Telegram—"Mr. Roosevelt, his prestige enhanced by yesterday's election, is cast for a role of supreme importance in the world-wide stage. . . . It is not surprising that in broad general lines the statement of two candidates so closely paralleled. For Americans are not divided as to principles and objectives."

New York Herald-Tribune—"As for the President, he once again faces a great opportunity to unite the country. It seems all too certain that the coming four years will witness stresses and strains within the nation that will try its generosity and its fortitude to the utmost."

New York Daily Mirror—"Overseas, this election didn't mean a thing to two worried men named Hitler and Hirohito. They had no stake in it. Either way, they stand only to lose—and they know it. . . ."

Saying that neither the presidential winner nor any single group can find the answer to "many perplexing questions," Mr. Johnston added in a prepared radio address:

"It is a job that can only be done by all of us working together as a team. Today we have been Republicans and Democrats; tomorrow we must be Americans."

He called the wartime election a demonstration to the whole world "that democracy really works."

Comment in foreign countries ran the gamut from a statement by the Berlin Radio that the American people must "bear the consequences of Roosevelt's re-election" to editorials in London's three evening newspapers hailing the result.

President Roosevelt's re-election put Chungking in a happy mood despite the worsening South China military situation. The news spread quickly throughout the capital and burdened its meager telephone system.

In Rome, the Stars and Stripes, the U. S. soldiers' newspaper, bannered today "It's F. D. R. Again" and devoted its first three pages to the election. Army public relations officers notified correspondents the War Department had ruled that soldiers could not be interviewed or quoted on political aspects of the election.

Early elections bulletins showing President Roosevelt leading were received with elation in the Soviet Union. The Soviets frankly favored his re-election.

Governor Dewey was regarded in Moscow as compromised by the support of anti-Soviet factions in the United States. His utterances concerning the "Communist danger" within the United States established a chilly atmosphere among Russian observers.

Foreign Minister Jose Serrato of Uruguay said that Uruguayans welcomed President Roosevelt's re-election, adding:

"I am sure that if UUruguayans had voted in the United States elections they would have supported Mr. Roosevelt to the last man because of the Good-Neighbor policy, an honorable, humane, democratic policy that entailed deep understanding of the aspirations of the Latin-American peoples."

President Roosevelt re-election appeared to win unanimous approval in Australia.

Australians were primarily interested in the international aspects of the campaign, and the press repeatedly said President Roosevelt's re-election was essential for the solution of postwar problems.

Sweden Hails Result

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 8 (Reuter)—The greatest satisfaction over president Roosevelt's re-election prevailed throughout Sweden, among the general public and in circles close to the Government.

The first newspaper comment, appearing in Stockholm Aftonbladet, reflected the same feeling, saying:

"Dewey's election might have led to a United States withdrawal from international postwar cooperation. From internal viewpoints Dewey's candidature meant uncertainty, and Roosevelt's re-election is greeted with satisfaction by Sweden, which has every interest in a stable transition from war to peace."

G. I.'s Give Broadway Tone To London on Election Night

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON Nov. 8—American results have virtually swept all other news from the headlines of British newspapers and radio today.

At the same time American G. I.'s have just about swamped the sidewalks and restaurants of central London throughout the night and again today as they gather to hear results and exchange political banter.

London's West End gave a first-rate imitation of Broadway last night—Broadway without lights.

Americans back home may wonder how it is possible to liken blacked-out Piccadilly to glittering Broadway. But American G. I.'s abroad have quite a remarkable capacity for spreading "atmosphere," especially on such a matchless occasion as election night.

Moreover, American election excitement has found sympathetic echo among British people, who have been really interested in the Roosevelt-Dewey contest. Everywhere in London—in trains, busses, restaurants and in streets —the election is the chief topic. Every American newspaperman is bombarded with questions.

Generally speaking the crowds of G. I.'s in London rendezvous such as the Rainbow Club seem satisfied with the way the election has gone. The results are in line with their expectations. They are also glad it is over now. The great political issue is settled. All thoughts now seen to be turning to ending the war as quickly as possible.

The G. I.'s can momentarily make election whoopee in Piccadilly. Or, behind a hot political talk, they can forget for an evening how lonesome they are away from home.

But politics just isn't the same when you're on war service. There always seems to be a foxhole jutting into the picture somewhere—a foxhole the G. I.'s have either been in or are going to see.

Then after we had fought our way into the Rainbow Club this morning we found a typical gob with a jaunty swagger of the sea. "I'll still be at sea whoever wins," he told us.

On duty outside the Rainbow Club Private Leo T. Bonk, military policeman from Cleveland, Ohio, said: "I'm more than gratified that Roosevelt has won again. I voted for him myself."

Sergeant Jerry Landa interjected, "I'm from the Solid South —Texas."

Three privates from Ohio and Pennsylvania saw election figures on a blackboard in the Rainbow Club. They smiled broadly, one saying, "There's my vote."

Staff Sergeant Frank Johnston of Vaughan, Wash., is "very glad about the result." His mother back home is a reader of The Christian Science Monitor.

A Wac who admitted not having voted herself said, "It wasn't my choice, but since I don't believe we should have had an election during the war at all, spending all that money and all the four big heads knew what they wanted to do—the results are the best that could have been expected."

G. I.'s Get 50,000 Words on Election

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Army budgeted 50,000 words of election news for its overseas troops last night to assure G.I. Joe and his officers in foreign theaters results of the presidential election as quickly as they were received by civilians at home.

Half of the budget was sent by radio and half by cable, and Army News Service, which serves Army overseas newspapers, assigned approximately 30 men to work around the clock on the election story.

Principal spots served included London, Rome, Paris, Alaska, Australia, Cairo, China, the Philippine Islands and other spots where American forces are stationed. The news sources for cable news were Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service.

One of the features of the arrangement was a "voicecast" on a point-to-point transmission to London, Paris, Alaska, Hawaii, and Australia. Facilities for this transmission were set up by the Army Communications System, Signal Corps. In addition there were short-wave voice broadcasts.

For coverage of the Pacific area returns were carried on the half hour on six 50,000-watt West Coast transmitters, the Armed Forces Radio Service announced. Short-wave transmitters on the East Coast relayed news across the Atlantic.

Nursery Children In England Enjoy Toys From Utah City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND—Children from nurseries destroyed by flying bombs here are now playing with toys made by women of Salt Lake City, in the United States.

These brightly colored dolls and animals were sent over to Britain as part of a consignment of Denver's Bundles for Britain. They were taken down to "flying bomb alley" and given to babies in two residential nurseries near to one which had been destroyed. Two days later the toys were safely evacuated with the children to nurseries in a safer part of the country.

The idea of making these toys from scraps of cloth and old hosiery originated with the visit to the United States of Miss Maude Boston when she told the Salt Lake City women of the scarcity of playthings in Britain.

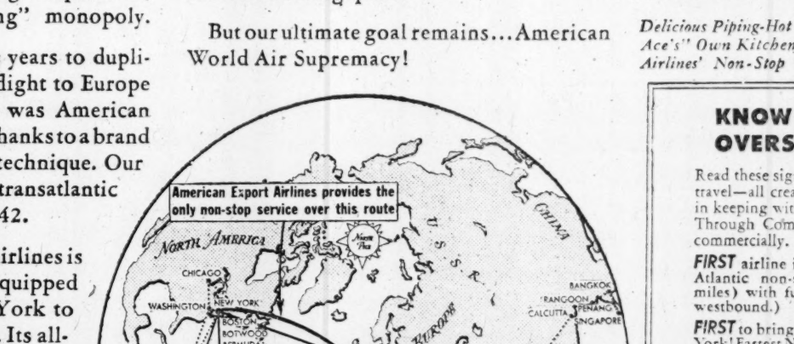
Spanish Industry Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Manufacturing in Spain during the second quarter was generally curtailed by shortage of electric power and continued suspension of high-grade coal imports, and nearly all industries experienced difficulties due to inadequate supplies of raw materials, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

NEW COMMERCIAL TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT RECORD!

NEW YORK TO EUROPE IN 14¼ HOURS!



THIS NEW COMMERCIAL FLIGHT RECORD SET OCTOBER 23, 1944 BY ONE OF AMERICAN EXPORT AIRLINES' "FLYING ACES" IS PROOF ANEW OF THE WISDOM OF A FAR-SEEING CONGRESS IN PASSING THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT FOSTERING COMPETITION IN OVERSEAS AIR TRAVEL

IN breaking the North Atlantic commercial flight record of 15½ hours, eastbound, American Export Airlines has done far more than clip hours—and even days, in some cases—off overseas air travel time.

Of *far* more importance to you (and to all America, if this nation is to achieve world air supremacy) is the ringing testimony this new flight record provides as to the necessity of *maintaining* the competitive motive which made such progress possible, as against "initiative-killing" monopoly.

Remember, it took *fifteen* years to duplicate Lindbergh's non-stop flight to Europe commercially—and then it was American Export Airlines that did it—thanks to a brand new, long-range operating technique. Our first scheduled non-stop transatlantic flight was made in June, 1942.

Today, American Export Airlines is the only certified operator equipped to fly the important New York to Europe trade route non-stop. Its all-year-round transatlantic service has proven, among other things, that dependability can be written into scheduled operations.

For more than two years—winter and summer—giant four-engine "Flying Aces" have been carrying important priority passengers, mail and cargo across the Atlantic.

To you, this means that you can board one of our "Flying Aces" at La Guardia Field, New York, have a hot lunch and dinner aboard, and arrive in Europe early the next morning in time for breakfast, after a comfortable night's sleep over the Atlantic.

American Export Airlines is thus spearheading the drive to give America world air supremacy. As the map shows, it is planning to utilize the same long-range flight techniques, which have proven so successful over the Atlantic, all the way to South Africa and Singapore.

But our ultimate goal remains...American World Air Supremacy!

Base Map from "The Geography of World Air Transport" by J. Parker Van Zandt, the Brookings Institution.

AMERICAN EXPORT AIRLINES
——— ROUTES NOW OPERATED - - - - ROUTES APPLIED FOR

Photo Courtesy Parade

Delicious Piping-Hot Meals, Cooked in the A. E. A. "Flying Ace's" Own Kitchen, Are a Feature of American Export Airlines' Non-Stop "De Luxe" Transatlantic Service.

KNOW YOUR POSTWAR OVERSEAS AIR TRAVEL!

Read these significant "firsts" in transatlantic air travel—all created by American Export Airlines in keeping with the American Way of "Progress Through Competition". All are *still unmatched* commercially.

FIRST airline in the world to span the North Atlantic non-stop (N.Y.–British Isles—3329 miles) with full payload, both eastbound and westbound.)

FIRST to bring Europe within 14¼ hours of New York! Fastest N.Y.–Europe line! *Only* commercial airline now equipped to fly the North Atlantic non-stop!

FIRST to fly N.Y. to Lisbon non-stop! (3376 miles)

FIRST to fly Bermuda to North Africa non-stop! (3362 miles)

FIRST to fly non-stop, Africa to Trinidad! (3109 miles)

FIRST to provide trained-nurse-stewardess service on all transatlantic trips, east and west.

FIRST to cook full-course meals aloft in gleaming "sky kitchens".

FIRST to establish a comprehensive transatlantic "flying weather" report service.

PROOF—these "firsts"—that the American Way of "Progress Through Competition" is the *only* sure, healthy way to American World Air Supremacy.

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Oranges	$5.25	$3.25
Grapefruit	4.75	2.75

Express Prepaid

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MERCEDES, TEXAS

ARE YOU A RESIDENT OF BUFFALO? WOULD YOU LIKE TO DO A VITAL JOB THERE FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR?

A good commission will be paid to the man or woman who can devote part of each week to calling on retail stores in Buffalo as advertising representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

If you are a member of a Christian Science church and like to meet people, write for application blank and full details to Mr. Stephen Curtis, Manager of Advertising Representatives, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

James Stephens: The Irish Poet

CAPRICIOUS AS A feather wheeling and rising in a puff of air; irregular, strangely unforgettable; so you might be tempted to describe James Stephens, that most elf-like of modern poets. But what man has ever put his finger on an elf? With Stephens, no sooner do you think you have him perfectly defined and settled, than you discover he has skipped off into an unsuspected green shadow where you will never catch him at all.

He talks airily of some goats he has been thinking about:

> In the deeper
> Sunniness;
> In the place
> Where nothing stirs;
> Quietly
> In the quiet
> Of the furze
> They stand a while;
> They dream;
> They lie;
> They stare
> Upon the roving sky.

Here the lines seem to stir and shift and pounce. The ear is beguiled by unexpected rhymes that lock and open mysteriously, following an impulse of which we can say only that it is unerring.

* * *

Speaking in a tone remote from that in which he talked of those pastoral animals, Stephens says, in his poem "An Evening Falls":

> Each mother listen now! Each is aware
> That little feet have paused in field
> or street;
>
> And she will hear
> A knocking at the door
>
> And open it,
> And see her children there!

The tenderness of this passage, depending as it does so greatly on under-statement, strikes home almost secretly.

* * *

Have you seen a towering wave break on the coast; and thought little of it at the moment, only to be overwhelmed later when the vision suddenly returned in all its natural majesty and strangeness? That is how this passage acts, it seems to me; and it is the way James Stephens' poems as a whole behave in the memory. They at first may seem almost casual or thin; but, in the end, they are unforgettably potent in their gaity and tenderness and in their vigor. It seems infinitely easy to write:

> Let him who gives without a care
> Gather rubies from the air.

But, once it is said, one realizes that something extraordinary has happened.

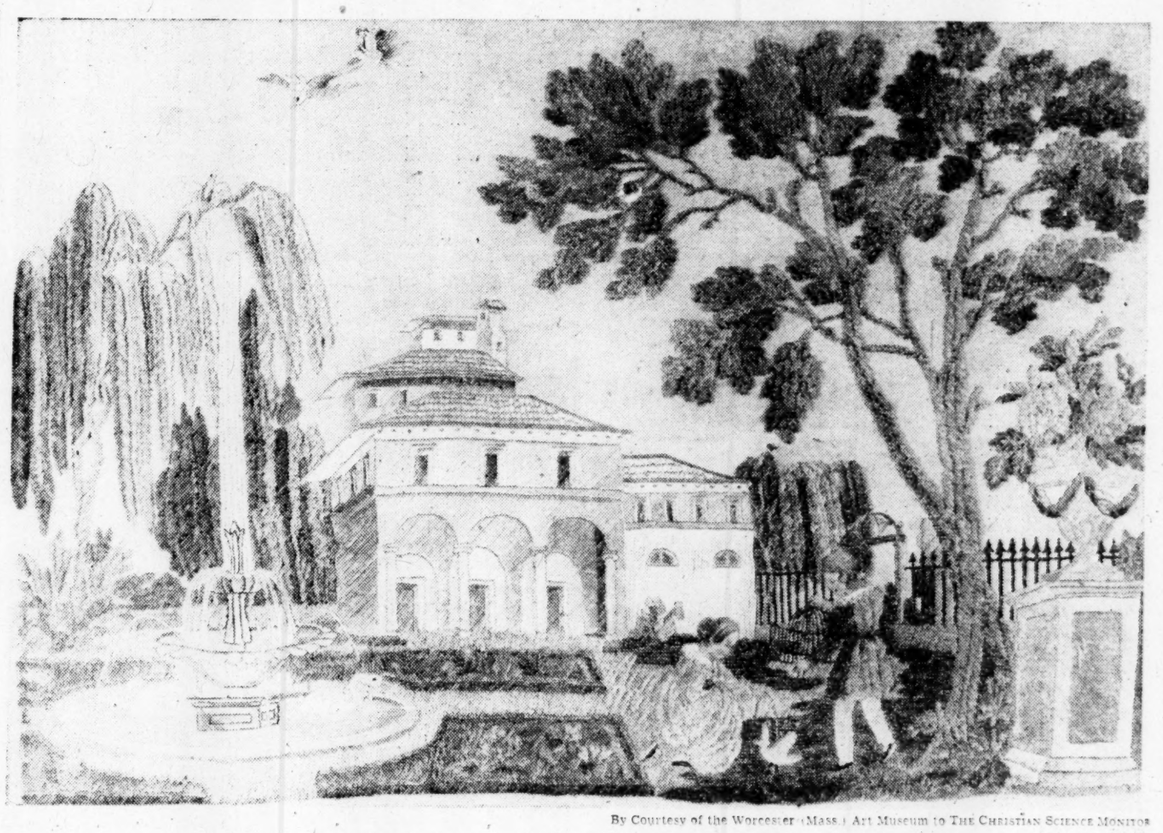
Stephens has moments of what might be called "heraldic" imagination. The unicorns he mentions have a compulsive genuineness. The colors that are parceled out in his poems suggest medieval shields. Here is a lion that he has thought of:

> The lion crouches there! I saw
> In barren rocks his amber eye!
> He parts the cactus with his paw!
> He stares at me as I go by.

The imagination of James Stephens moves in giant arcs and in distances the ant measures. Everywhere is the hallmark of ease that a fine artist leaves on all that he touches. Out of thin air, he brings this mysterious and effortless piece of magic:

> And then
> There rung a bell
> Out of the evening air;
> One big star fell
> In a long golden flare
> Through a great stillness
> And He was standing there.

EDMUND SCOTT



By Courtesy of the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A NEEDLEWORK PICTURE DONE IN SPANISH EMBROIDERY

MAKING A needlework picture was a commendable occupation for a well-bred young lady of a century or two or three centuries ago. She learned to ply the needle on a sampler, which was a testimonial to her literacy as well as her handiwork. But when she launched upon a picture, she could compose as her imagination or dream directed.

Often it was a park or garden with a profusion of flowers, fruits, birds, animals, and insects. This Spanish needlework picture portrays a beautiful villa with colonnade, tile roofs, formal gardens, fountain, and children hovering over a pet bird. The embroidery, made sometime in the nineteenth century, was executed in soft golden tones.

D. A.

An Entertainment in Old Mexico

AFTER HIS brief and nearly fatal new sally into public life, Santa Anna retired to his estate at Manga de Clavo ("spike of clove") to recuperate and to gather wind for the next dramatic move. It was in this period that he entertained Angel Calderón de la Barca, the newly arrived first Spanish ambassador, and his lively Scottish wife, the author of those remarkable letters which gave a more vivid picture of Mexico than anything else since the publication of Bernal Díaz's personal reminiscences of the conquest.

After passing through miles of enchanting natural garden, all the property of Santa Anna, the Calderón de la Barcas arrived at five in the morning at Manga de Clavo. The tall, thin Señora de Santa Anna received them at that early hour in white muslin, white satin slippers, and diamonds. Madame Calderón de la Barca wrote:

"In a little while entered General Santa Anna himself, a gentlemanly, good-looking, quietly dressed, rather melancholy person, . . . and the most interesting person in the group. He has a sallow complexion, fine, dark eyes, soft and penetrating, and an interesting expression of face. Knowing nothing of his past history, one would have said a philosopher, living in dignified retirement, one who had tried the world, and found that all was vanity, one who had suffered ingratitude, and who, if he were ever persuaded to emerge from his retreat, would only do so, Cincinnatus-like, to benefit his country. It is strange, how frequently this expression of philosophic resignation, of placid sadness, is to be remarked on the countenances of the deepest, most ambitious and most designing men."

The Calderón de la Barcas were entertained at a breakfast served in white and gold French porcelain. . . . When Madame Calderón expressed surprise that there was no special garden connected with the house, the general protested truthfully that the whole estate, which was some forty miles square, was a garden. . . .

In the capital of the young republic of Mexico, Madame Calderón de la Barca found an atmosphere "as anti-republican as one could wish to see." There was "hardly a connecting link between the blankets and the satins, the poppies and the diamonds." But the City of Mexico was exciting in its difference, and, by dawn or moonlight, noble-looking with its silhouettes and solidity. . . . Yet Mexico seethed with intrigue and parvenu display. The cost of living was remarkably dear. House rent was absurdly high—"nothing tolerable to be had under two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, unfurnished." . . .

During this period, though the social life of the city was incessant, that of the *hacienda* was in eclipse. The country houses were largely empty because of the continual rounds of revolutions and counter-revolutions. A countess assured Madame Calderón de la Barca that she had twice completely furnished her place, but that in two revolutions everything had been thrown from the windows and destroyed. In the future she had resolved to confine herself to *le strict nécessaire*. So half the bedrooms in her great house were bare of furniture, and the others reduced to green-painted bedsteads and washstands and chairs, with no rugs on the elaborately painted brick floors. On the whole, the country houses at this time were used more as occasional summer retreats than for entertaining. To foreigners they seemed crosses between fortresses and barns.

—From "Timeless Mexico," by HUDSON STRODE. (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1944.)

Training the "Daily Theme Eye"

WHEN I WAS an undergraduate at Harvard our instructors in English composition endeavored to cultivate in us a something they termed "The daily theme eye." This peculiar variety of optic, I fear, always remained a mystery to a majority of the toilers after clearness, force, and elegance. Clearness, force, and even a certain degree of elegance, may be acquired; but the daily theme eye, like the eye for the sights of a rifle, may be discovered, developed, trained—but not acquired. It comes by the grace of Heaven, not of the Harvard or any other English department, and its possession is often one of the marks of the man whose destiny compels him to write. . . .

Daily themes in my day had to be short, not over a page of handwriting. They had to be deposited in a box at the professor's door not later than ten-five in the morning. A classmate of mine, when an epigram was called for, once wrote, 'An epigram is a lazy man's daily theme written at ten-three A. M.' And because of this brevity, and the necessity of writing one every day whether the mood was on you or not, it was not always easy—to be quite modest—to make these themes literature, which, we were told by our instructors, is the transmission through the written word, from writer to reader, of a mood, an emotion, a picture, an idea. I hate to think how few, in fact, of all the thousands that were poured into that yawning box were literature, how seldom the poor instructors could dip their pens into their pots of red ink and write the magic A on the back. . . . Well, the effort of those of us who were sincere and comprehending in our pursuit of the elusive power to write was to make our themes literature as often as possible; and to do this the first essential was the choice of a subject. Not everything one sees or does or thinks can take shape on a page of paper and reproduce itself for the reader. Selection was the first requirement.

It became needful, then, to watch for and treasure incidents that were sharply dramatic or poignant, moods that were clear and definite, pictures that created a single clean impression. The tower of Memorial seen across the quiet marshes against the cool, pink sky of evening; the sweep of a shell under the bridge and the rush of the spectators to the other rail to watch the needle-like bow emerge, and the bent, brown backs of the crew; the chorus girls, still rubbing the paint from their cheeks with a tiny handkerchief wrapped over the forefinger, coming out of a stage entrance into the snow; the first sharp impression of a book just read or a play just seen—these were the things we cherished, for these we could put on a page of paper with a beginning, a middle, and an end, and with some show of vividness. What we came to do, then, was to keep a note-book of our impressions, and when in June our themes were returned to us we had a precious record for the year. By training the daily theme eye, we watched for and found in the surroundings of our life, as it passed, a heightened picturesqueness, a constant wonder, an added significance. That hardened cynic, the professional writer, will smile and say, "You saw copy." Yes, we saw copy; but to see copy is to see the significant, to clarify what the ear and heart and eye receive, to add light and shadow to the monochrome of life.—From "Essays and Essay-Writing—Based on Atlantic Monthly Models," edited by WILLIAM M. TANNER. (Boston: Little, Brown, 1918.)

Night at the Boathouse

> From out the black shadows
> A little boat drifts silently into
> a path of moonlight.
> It might be a Queen's barge,
> Or a Hawaiian outrigger canoe.
> Or a Viking ship,
> In the half-revealing light,
> That has banished time and place.

M. A. WATROUS

The Bible In Her Heart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERESTING and true story is told of the rescue of a little group of people from a torpedoed ship. For twenty days these people, including a woman and four children, faced hunger and thirst and all the perils of the sea in an open life raft. And through faith in God they were saved.

There was no Bible on that little raft, we are told, except the one which the woman had "within her heart." But daily from this Bible in her heart she repeated to the others the great Psalms of courage and strength, and the deathless words of Christ Jesus and the prophets. She told her companions of the glorious experiences of men and women of other times and other places who had been delivered from danger through their trust in God, and she assured them that God would do today what He did then.

And so it proved to be. Through the long, hard days and nights the little group was sustained and protected, and at last rescued; and another "miracle," another witnessing of God's love and care, was chronicled on the records of time.

The Bible—God's Word—in her heart! Centuries ago Moses, the great Hebrew lawgiver, enjoined his people to love God and to remember and keep His commandments, statutes, and judgments "that thy days may be prolonged" (Deuteronomy 6:2). "Therefore," said he, "shall ye lay up these my words in your heart and in your soul, . . . and ye shall teach them your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up" (Deuteronomy 11:18,19). Those who heed this mighty plea to know and love God's Word, and lay it up in their hearts, have an inexhaustible source to draw upon for inspiration and help at all times.

* * *

The study of the Bible in connection with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is unfolding to thousands the truth about God and man, and so illumines God's Word that it becomes part of their very being. As they put into practice their understanding of this truth, each day brings increasing good—harmony, health, and peace—into their lives. Mary Baker Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

In the *Christian Science Sentinel* of February 5, 1944, is the testimony of a woman healed of tuberculosis. For a few months, she states, although she was not strong enough to hold the books in her hands and read, she kept in her thought passages from the Bible and from Science and Health. One morning she awoke to find herself better. From that moment, she grew stronger, and was soon thereafter healed; and in the twelve years that have followed not a symptom of the disease has returned.

Christian Science teaches that these so-called "miracles" of protection and healing are the perfectly natural results of the inevitable working out of God's will. God's will is wholly good, and man is subject to it alone. There is, in reality, no other will, no other law, no other power. The understanding and utilization of this great truth frees man from sin and disease, from poverty, fear, limitation, and sorrow, and keeps him free. "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death," the Apostle Paul writes (Romans 8:2).

* * *

There is no place where God's law is not operative and supreme. Our responsibility is to be obedient to it, to keep it in our hearts, to continue in it, and to trust it. The road of human experience may seem dark and rough at times, but the light of God's unfailing love is ever with us to guide and sustain us. We need intelligence, courage, and strength with which to travel this road. These are spiritual attributes and are ours by reflection of the divine nature. We need to pray, to watch, too, and to work with steadfast loyalty to divine Principle, God, and an unfaltering faith in the victory of right. We need to love more.

He who has the Bible in his heart can say with the Psalmist, "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path" (Psalms 119:105). God's love is infinite; His promises are universal and changeless. "Fear thou not," is His loving assurance, "for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness" (Isaiah 41:10).

Let us, then, truly cherish God's Word in our hearts. Let us love it, and live it. And let us pray daily that it may permeate the affections and enlighten the hearts of all mankind.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

How Many Miles?

> My eyes, being hungry, look
> Out through the window of the speeding
> train.
> *How many miles, how many miles to go . . .?*
>
> Morning-glories straggling up a back fence;
> Rusty zinnias along a walk . . .
> Neat-trimmed, iron-fenced grounds of a
> country-place . . .
> Cornfields, browning and drying up for
> fall . . .?
> No, not these. Not today.
> *How many miles, how many miles?*
>
> A little river and the smooth curve of a
> bridge . . .
> Lumber yard . . . bright-burning pile of rail-
> road ties . . .
> Stone quarry in a hillside . . .
> A broad valley and the green-covered moun-
> tain . . .?
> No.
>
> Parting at the little station:
> A mother kissing her boy good-by . . .
> Faces, faces, coming and going,
> gone . . .?
> Some day, perhaps, these . . . all these
> *How many miles?*
>
> Not many miles to go! For suddenly,
> Around a bend comes a whole field of sun-
> flowers,
> And my eyes, being hungry, see
> And know what they have seen.
> *No more miles to go!*

PAUL H. OEHSER

LA BIBLIA EN EL CORAZON DE ELLA

Traduccion del articulo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en ingles en esta pagina

UNA HISTORIA interesante y verdadera nos habla del rescate de un pequeño grupo de personas de un buque torpedeado. Por veinte dias esta gente, incluyendo una mujer y cuatro niños, afrontaron el hambre, la sed y todos los peligros del mar en una balsa abierta. Y por medio de la fe en Dios fueron salvados.

No habia ninguna Biblia en aquella pequeña balsa, se nos dice, excepto la que la mujer tenia "dentro de su corazón". Pero diariamente de esta Biblia en su corazón ella repetia a los demás los grandes Salmos de valor y fortaleza, y las inmortales palabras de Cristo Jesús y los profetas. Ella contó a sus compañeros las gloriosas experiencias de hombres y mujeres de otros tiempos y de otros lugares que habian sido librados del peligro por medio de su confianza en Dios, y les aseguró que Dios haria hoy lo que habia hecho entonces.

Y asi resultó ser. A través de los dias y noches largas y dificiles el pequeño grupo fué sustentado y protegido, y por fin rescatado; y he aqui que otro "milagro," otro testimonio del amor y cuidado de Dios fué registrado en las crónicas del tiempo.

¡La Biblia—la Palabra de Dios—en el corazón de ella! Hace muchos siglos Moisés, el gran legislador hebreo, ordenó a su pueblo amar a Dios y recordar y guardar Sus mandamientos, estatutos y juicios "a fin de que se te prolonguen los dias" (Deuteronomio 6:2). "Por tanto", dijo él, "pondréis estas mis palabras sobre vuestro corazón, y sobre vuestra alma, . . . y las enseñaréis a vuestros hijos, hablando de ellas cuando te sientes en tu casa, y cuando andes por el camino, y al acostarte, y al levantarte" (Deuteronomio 11:18, 19). Aquellos que con cuidado atienden este potente llamado de conocer y amar la Palabra de Dios, y la guardan en su corazón, tienen una fuente inagotable de donde sacar inspiración y ayuda en todos los tiempos.

El estudio de la Biblia en conexión con SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) está revelando a miles de gentes la verdad acerca de Dios y del hombre, y este estudio de tal manera ilumina la Palabra de Dios que se ha hecho parte de su ser de ellos. A medida que ponen en práctica su entendimiento de esta verdad, cada dia trae aumentos del bien—armonia, salud y paz—a sus vidas. Mary Baker Eddy dice en SCIENCE AND HEALTH (p. 261): "Mantened firmemente el pensamiento en lo permanente, lo bueno, y lo verdadero y estos se manifestarán en vuestra experiencia en la proporción en que ocupen vuestro pensamiento."

En el CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL del 5 de Febrero de 1944 aparece el testimonio de una mujer curada de tuberculosis. Por varios meses, dice ella, aunque no se sentia bastante fuerte ni aun para sostener el libro en sus manos y leer, mantuvo en su pensamiento pasajes de la Biblia y de SCIENCE AND HEALTH. Una mañana despertó y se encontró mejor. Desde este momento se hizo más fuerte y muy poco despues quedó curada; y en los doce años que han seguido ningún síntoma de la enfermedad ha vuelto.

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que estos llamados "milagros" de protección y curación son los resultados perfectamente naturales de los efectos inevitables de la voluntad de Dios. La voluntad de Dios es completamente buena, y el hombre está sujeto a ella solamente. No hay en realidad otra voluntad, ni otra ley, ni otro poder. El entendimiento y la utilización de esta gran verdad liberta al hombre del pecado y la enfermedad, de la pobreza, el temor, la limitación y la tristeza y le mantiene libre. "Porque la ley del Espíritu de vida en Cristo Jesus me ha libertado de la ley del pecado y de la muerte", dice el apostol Pablo (Romanos 8:2).

No hay lugar donde la ley de Dios no sea activa y suprema. Nuestra responsabilidad es ser obedientes a ella, guardarla en nuestros corazones, continuar en ella y confiar en ella. El camino de la experiencia humana puede parecer obscuro y áspero a veces, pero la luz del inagotable amor de Dios está siempre con nosotros para guiarnos y sustentarnos. Necesitamos inteligencia, valor y fortaleza con que viajar por este camino. Estos son atributos espirituales y son nuestros por reflexion de la naturaleza divina. Necesitamos tambien orar, vigilar y obrar con firme lealtad al Principio divino, Dios, y necesitamos una fe inquebrantable en la victoria de lo que es correcto. Necesitamos amar más.

El que tiene la Biblia en su corazon puede decir con el Salmista: "Lámpara es a mis pies tu palabra, y luz a mi camino" (Salmo 119:105). El amor de Dios es infinito! Sus promesas son universales e inmutables. "No temas," nos dice con cariñosa certeza, "porque contigo estoy yo! ¡no desmayes, porque yo soy tu Dios! ¡te fortaleceré, si, te ayudaré, si, te sustentaré con la diestra de mi justicia!" (Isaias 41:10).

Entonces, veneremos la Palabra de Dios en nuestros corazones. Amemosla, y vivamosla. Y oremos diariamente por que llegue a saturar los afectos y alumbrar los corazones de toda la humanidad.

Informacion respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerla dirigiendose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Connecticut for Roosevelt; Baldwin, McMahon, Luce Win

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—Connecticut gave its eight electoral votes to President Roosevelt for the third successive time today on the basis of unofficial returns in a Democratic triumph which cost Republicans all major offices except that of Governor and two House seats in Congress.

The President, running slightly behind his 1940 pluralities in the strongly Democratic urban centers, carried the State by about 43,000 votes, polling 434,841 to 391,349 for Governor Dewey. His plurality four years ago was 55,082, while his 1936 winning margin totaled 103,444.

Among the chief prizes captured by Democrats in wiping out most of the gains made by Republicans in the 1942 off-year elections was the United States Senatorship. That post went to Brien McMahon (D), political protege of former Attorney General Homer Cummings, by more than 25,000 votes over Republican incumbent, Senator John A. Danaher, whom he assailed as an "isolationist" during the campaign.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, again running far ahead of his Republican mates as he did in 1940, was re-elected for his third term, defeating former Gov. Robert A. Hurley (D) by more than 20,000 votes, with a total vote of 418,135 votes to Mr. Hurley's 392,362. It was the third meeting between those rivals.

One of the two House seats definitely salvaged by Republicans was that in the Fourth Congressional District held by Representative Clare Boothe Luce, sharp critic of President Roosevelt. The blonde, attractive Mrs. Luce, opposed by the Political Action Committee led her Democratic rival, Miss Margaret E. Connors, by about 1,500 votes compared with her 1942 victory margin of 6,858.

The other retained by Republicans was that in the fifth where Representative Joseph E. Talbot was re-elected.

Elected to Congress with Mrs. Luce, the first woman sent there by Connecticut, was another woman, Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, a Democrat, who unseated the Republican incumbent, Representative John D. McWilliams, in the Second District. Mrs. Woodhouse, a college professor, formerly served as Secretary of State.

Victorious for House seats also were Herman Kopplemann, First District; State Senator James P. Geelan, Third, and Joseph F. Ryter, at large, all Democrats.

Besides carrying the State for President Roosevelt and making heavy inroads on the Republican congressional contingents, Democrats apparently captured all the major state offices below the governorship and threatened the Republican control of the State Senate. In the State House, to which each of the 169 towns elects at least one representative and not more than two, Republicans maintained their traditional dominance.

The elections brought the highest number of voters to the polls in Connecticut history—more than 820,000 out of an estimated total of 950,000 against the previous record of 788,710 cast four years ago.

Maine for Dewey

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 8 (AP)—Maine was in the Dewey column today—by about twice the 7,500 margin the traditionally Republican state gave Wendell Willkie in 1940.

Practically complete returns, unofficially tabulated, gave the New York Governor 154,379 votes to President Roosevelt's 139,628.

The ballots cast for the State's five Electoral College seats totalled slightly more than 294,000, or about eight per cent off 1940's all-time record of 320,000.

In losing Maine for the fourth time, the President showed a general loss of strength in comparison to 1940, but his opponent's margin was still under those of the President's 1936 and 1932 contenders and far short of the 76,000 by which Republican Horace A. Hildreth won the governorship in September.

Governor Dewey carried 11 of 21 cities; the President carried 12 four years ago. Auburn, Calais and Saco swung onto the G. O. P. side of the ledger this year. Portland shifted into the Roosevelt camp. In only two of the cities he carried, Waterville and Old Town, did the President boost his margin over 1940. Biddeford, where the C. I. O. Textile Workers' Union is strong, went five to one Democratic as against better than six to one four years ago.

Governor Dewey did better, comparatively, than Mr. Willkie in three of the cities they both carried, but fell short in six.

Portland, Maine's metropolis, went to President Roosevelt by a 475 edge in a total of 25,797 votes. Four years ago, with about 1,000 more ballots cast, Mr. Willkie had a 307 margin.

Service ballots were counted with civilian votes.

R. I. Democrats Win

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8 (AP)—Following the national trend, Rhode Island gave the present administration a vote of confidence as the entire Democratic ticket, led by Governor J. Howard McGrath, was swept into office in a land-slide.

Governor McGrath, who was re-elected for a third term, led the ticket with a plurality of 54,344 over his Republican opponent, Norman D. McLeod. The Governor polled 163,531 votes against 109,187 for Mr. McLeod.

President Roosevelt received 158,314 votes as compared to 114,138 for Governor Dewey to amass a plurality of 44,676, his largest yet in the nation's smallest State. This was the total for 260 of 261 voting districts, with one not expected to report until later today.

Little Rhodie's voters also re-elected Democratic U. S. Representatives Aimie J. Forand and John E. Fogarty for their third consecutive terms.

Representative Forand polled 79,848 votes as compared with 50,247 for Charles A. Curran in the First Congressional District. Representative Fogarty received 78,893 against 59,438 for State Senator Charles T. Algren in the Second Congressional District.

Counting of more than 25,000 service ballots will start Dec. 5 but political observers declared they will have no bearing on the final outcome because of the large pluralities piled up by the winning candidates.

The Democratic sweep appeared to cut into the Republicans' control of the State Senate pending the outcome of the soldier vote.

Republicans were sure of 16 seats and led in contests for eight others, while the Democrats were certain of 16 and led in a battle for four others.

The present Senate lineup is 25 Republicans, 18 Democrats and one Independent-Democrat.

Democrats maintained their control of the House of Representatives by a margin of better than 2-1.

Vermont Republican

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 8 (AP)—Vermont, in its traditional fashion, remained firmly rooted in the Republican fold today, having cast a decisive vote for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and the entire Republican state ticket.

Not only did the G. O. P. standard bearer poll a proportionately higher vote over President Roosevelt than Wendell L. Willkie did four years ago, but United States Senator George W. Aiken and United States Representative Charles A. Plumley were returned to office by substantial margins.

Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor, a Republican like the others, was swept into the governorship to follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather.

With all of the State's 246 cities and towns reported, the vote in a nutshell was:

Dewey, 71,403; Roosevelt, 53,916 (1940 vote: Willkie 78,371; Roosevelt, 64,269).

Aiken, 80,662; Harry W. Witters, 42,285.

Plumley, 76,769; Robert W. Ready (D), 45,920.

Proctor, 78,815; Ernest H. Bailey (D), 41,122.

Governor-elect Proctor's father, Fletcher D. Proctor, was Governor in 1906-1908, and his grandfather was Vermont's Chief Executive in 1878.

The family came into political prominence when Redfield was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1876, although the latter's father, Jabez Proctor, who founded the community of Proctorsville, was a member of the Executive Council and twice served as a presidential elector.

Comparison of Vote for President and Governor

1940 President		1942 Governor		CITY—TOWN	1944 President		1944 Governor	
Roosevelt	Willkie	Putnam	Saltonstall		Roosevelt	Dewey	Tobin	Cahill
1,162	1,860	637	1,315	Abington	1,147	1,840	1,252	1,720
342	1,131	204	831	Acton	349	1,060	407	1,004
1,152	452	509	461	Acushnet	1,020	514	1,035	430
4,311	1,746	1,978	2,146	Adams	4,029	1,787	4,065	1,568
1,798	1,575	865	1,314	Agawam	1,814	1,680	1,727	1,724
42	75	16	54	Alford	34	68	29	66
2,034	2,160	1,592	1,747	Amesbury	2,689	2,269	2,956	1,991
1,042	2,229	491	1,883	Amherst	1,182	2,051	1,102	2,217
2,206	3,243	1,168	2,989	Andover	2,027	3,003	2,152	3,789
7,841	12,964	3,581	9,126	Arlington	7,776	12,684	8,595	12,097
475	565	234	455	Ashburnham	456	537	508	480
164	299	45	233	Ashby				
76	147	21	217	Ashfield	62	138	84	146
576	862	336	792	Ashland	564	839	668	735
2,036	2,914	1,034	2,247	Athol	1,933	3,078	2,116	2,884
4,874	5,374	1,035	4,565	ATTLEBORO	4,417	5,398	4,975	4,876
1,317	1,893	668	1,703	Auburn	1,534	1,844	1,430	1,912
491	644	291	462	Avon	487	656	572	597
634	720	404	497	Ayer	711	688	741	662
1,141	2,870	538	1,924	Barnstable	1,626	2,896	1,148	2,475
703	707	390	633	Barre	610	753	652	725
126	212	43	120	Becket	126	143	125	141
367	733	228	543	Bedford	342	750	379	716
469	649	265	534	Belchertown	418	627	409	629
693	498	615	451	Bellingham	677	568	1,004	442
4,138	9,953	3,179	7,611	Belmont	4,301	9,144	4,856	9,398
200	262	71	167	Berkley	177	255	195	235
112	409	35	352	Berlin	101	447	104	443
91	243	35	254	Bernardston	79	207	93	237
4,698	8,196	2,573	6,554	BEVERLY	4,741	7,667	5,336	7,048
1,717	1,808	1,120	1,214	Billerica	1,554	1,752	1,694	1,607
1,572	531	1,199	382	Blackstone	1,496	573	1,653	382
46	201	20	160	Blandford	39	224	37	225
70	309	35	223	Bolton	68	296	67	299
215,244	124,908	113,405	98,184	BOSTON	205,726	125,126	193,078	134,220
524	955	269	864	Bourne	553	1,027	508	943
500	1,177	16	1,110	Boxboro	49	126	63	119
85	342	31	226	Boxford	92	350	57	369
170	425	46	335	Boylston	174	399	147	421
3,620	5,610	1,677	4,702	Braintree				
98	265	40	251	Brewster	97	307		
1,196	1,643	465	1,229	Bridgewater	1,102	1,535	1,192	1,433
187	279	79	210	Brimfield	177	287	157	294
15,298	16,003	9,153	11,227	BROCKTON	14,434	15,168		
329	479	103	325	Brookfield			314	336
12,667	13,941	5,156	14,622	Brookline	16,918	13,159	10,396	18,457
217	558	140	434	Buckland	257	514	231	524
414	578	278	444	Burlington	434	572		
30,412	19,067	18,551	14,452	CAMBRIDGE				
1,459	1,550	917	1,213	Canton	1,388	1,778	1,517	1,650
81	204	29	167	Carlisle				
136	368	33	192	Carver	120	346	143	324
79	317	36	227	Charlemont				
470	626	189	493	Charlton	436	615	444	603
104	905	63	701	Chatham	131	837	100	787
1,521	2,413	959	1,677	Chelmsford	1,565	2,370	1,812	2,234
13,025	6,447	5,506	4,646	CHELSEA	12,601	5,704	11,464	4,022
388	367	201	299	Cheshire	280	328	373	321
297	310	98	244	Chester	237	320	220	314
47	181	14	112	Chesterfield	44	177	28	162
13,062	9,615	7,702	6,085	CHICOPEE	13,404	9,966	14,615	4,554
79	113	14	70	Chilmark	93	94	43	104
357	370	117	276	Clarksburg	336	267	295	247
3,596	2,774	2,889	2,337	Clinton	3,215	2,860	3,726	2,402
604	1,241	237	916	Cohasset	654	1,166	670	1,179
252	460	116	291	Colrain	254	387	217	356
1,181	2,518	764	2,066	Concord	1,265	2,277	1,246	2,408
105	316	57	227	Conway	103	286	96	301
45	270	13	165	Cummington	49	206	41	217
1,154	1,156	651	1,215	Dalton				
2,120	3,604	1,149	2,386	Danvers	2,117	3,473	2,327	3,201
1,578	1,756	734	1,375	Dartmouth	1,744	1,753	1,837	1,573
3,170	4,856	2,224	3,866	Dedham	3,594	5,143	3,726	5,351
558	928	209	574	Deerfield	609	602	662	655
218	916	87	699	Dennis	184	831	207	797
349	737	227	509	Dighton	382	634		
620	510	103	467	Douglas	611	473	562	509
100	502	120	449	Dover	126	618	188	618
1,855	1,225	625	886	Dracut				
1,587	1,713	509	825	Dudley	1,489	511	1,503	534
41	150	20	88	Dunstable	35	173	46	122
292	1,011	118	729	Duxbury	375	1,004	1,001	775
632	1,193	320	906	East Bridgewater	567	1,105	623	1,114
213	252	83	164	East Brookfield	150	235	168	220
41	287	16	166	Eastham	38	268	30	256
2,902	1,796	1,049	1,901	Easthampton	2,964	1,740	2,780	1,780
508	1,106	227	809	East Longmeadow	678	1,184	713	1,159
755	2,093	518	1,350	Easton	797	1,944	899	1,765
228	427	78	289	Edgartown	195	357	205	375
65	263	20	180	Egremont	57	254	257	247
289	275	104	190	Erving	248	259	257	239
372	585	142	320	Essex	242	493	263	468
11,387	9,134	6,598	6,804	EVERET	10,309	9,069		
2,561	2,329	1,016	1,791	Fairhaven	2,412	2,400	2,500	2,259
33,455	13,766	22,428	11,824	FALL RIVER	31,249	13,835	31,981	13,036
1,065	1,622	473	1,310	Falmouth	1,052	1,622	1,062	1,573
11,712	7,687	7,039	6,963	FITCHBURG	10,844	7,951	12,239	6,508
79	119	22	70	Florida				
953	1,409	413	1,208	Foxborough	916	1,561		
5,337	8,436	2,023	4,351	Framingham	4,806	8,517	6,820	3,158
1,753	1,583	1,005	1,221	Franklin				
268	477	103	383	Freetown	210	455	214	463
5,483	3,217	2,589	3,420	GARDNER	5,163	3,073	5,205	2,835
26	27	5	19	Gay Head	11	44	11	35
360	861	181	584	Georgetown	340	735	321	721
174	223	73	215	Gill	125	287	101	314
4,270	5,895	1,950	3,312	GLOUCESTER	4,431	5,026	4,716	4,878
11	149	7	101	Goshen	12	118	14	125
15	28	11	21	Gosnold	5	18	5	25
1,616	1,483	722	1,141	Grafton	1,576	1,356	1,584	1,359
186	313	77	163	Granby	209	358	213	352
66	202	17	167	Granville	68	247	63	240
7,614	5,519	810	4,481	Great Barrington	7,107	5,193	7,581	4,478
3,664	4,233	1,795	3,297	Greenfield	3,832	4,153	3,979	4,147
565	874	262	703	Groton	599	1,007	593	736
436	712	261	502	Groveland	401	652	423	676
663	323	155	410	Hadley	665	393	693	385
109	307	53	267	Halifax	126	270	138	261
251	670	205	601	Hamilton	296	816	406	801
138	347	109	333	Hampden	185	365	201	344
40	135	26	101	Hancock	41	137	35	122
316	1,026	114	641	Hanover	314	898	357	879
380	830	153	473	Hanson	360	755	390	722
653	412	385	355	Hardwick				
162	432	72	307	Harvard	174	412	133	411
274	1,020	83	710	Harwich	240	943	252	908
696	1,231	203	705	Hatfield	666	949	624	1,006
11,760	10,344	6,532	6,435	HAVERHILL	10,915	9,254	11,854	8,153
19	86		46	Hawley	10	64	9	78
25	95	17	61	Heath	24	85	29	74
1,304	2,906	649	2,151	Hingham	1,322	3,172	1,443	3,116
1,216	2,958	561	2,513	Hinsdale	974	2,556	923	2,607
553	1,251	380	1,015	Holbrook	573	1,256	604	1,233
774	1,348	399	1,113	Holden	774	1,484	675	1,536
69	54	31	68	Holland	63	71	58	70
482	1,099	253	801	Holliston	446	1,115	502	1,033
17,873	9,347	10,298	8,759	HOLYOKE				
535	1,130	298	844	Hopedale	500	1,021	691	971
567	852	403	643	Hopkinton	589	881	731	761
1,268	1,966	1,000	1,284	Hubbardston	1,139	1,238	1,172	1,218
2,016	1,671	1,198	1,344	Hudson	1,899	1,569	2,000	1,353
816	692	502	501	Hull	853	815	957	729
315	353	142	238	Huntington	260	255	242	259
1,191	1,735	568	1,325	Ipswich	1,283	1,602	1,315	1,530
485	823	191	602	Kingston	446	786	503	738
212	531	60	355	Lakeville	181	570	196	514
338	995	168	629	Lancaster	288	880	310	896
255	396	124	279	Lanesboro				
27,683	10,635	16,853	8,726	LAWRENCE	23,560	11,357	25,364	8,960
963	982	653	757	Lee	954	828	967	789
1,216	984	606	879	Leicester	1,124	967	1,161	916
747	824	453	536	Lenox	740	722	788	659
5,665	4,511	606	879	LEOMINSTER	5,477	4,418	5,856	4,017
59	156	7	102	Leverett				
1,689	4,129	909	3,410	Lexington	1,773	4,410	1,885	4,231
74	89	33	64	Leyden	22	94	29	88
270	721	137	532	Lincoln	345	660	236	748
180	639	91	430	Littleton	198	608	228	578
587	2,670	330	2,212	Longmeadow				
29,573	16,280	22,044	11,283	LOWELL				
2,315	899	979	1,013	Ludlow	422	727	485	675
441	693	225	594	Lunenburg				
26,509	20,617	16,328	15,995	LYNN	26,326	19,036	27,831	18,467
315	1,086	136	970	Lynnfield	394	1,269	433	1,235
13,572	12,812	7,841	10,000	MALDEN	14,074	12,308	14,134	12,050
376	1,119	273	732	Manchester	434	994	497	960
1,265	1,877	600	1,408	Mansfield				
1,669	5,175	911	3,865	Marblehead	1,784	5,289	1,915	5,159
292	714	126	539	Marion	371	645	380	630
4,673	3,171	3,112	2,298	MARLBORO	4,284	3,113	4,664	2,713
321	1,101	122	782	Marshfield	394	1,038	394	1,039
89	97	33	84	Mashpee	81	89	83	85
344	547	116	406	Mattapoisett	281	592	298	571
2,139	1,131	1,001	1,284	Maynard	2,011	1,132	2,019	1,147
406	831	243	606	Medfield	418	791	435	786
12,630	16,669	10,411	11,630	MEDFORD				
763	819	505	611	Medway	703	803	773	740
3,473	10,728	2,387	8,524	MELROSE	3,773	10,762	4,151	10,443
254	436	129	368	Mendon	241	445	289	397
418	843	266	628	Merrimac	423	763	427	723
5,902	4,842	2,783	4,056	Methuen	5,264	4,933	5,433	4,715
1,317	2,868	717	1,938	Middleboro	1,310	2,648	1,379	1,581
45	70	15	31	Middlefield	25	75	24	73
303	534	139	378	Middleton	257	514	278	490
4,438	2,574	2,393	2,054	Milford	3,872	2,489	4,443	1,899
2,166	1,534	944	1,124	Millbury	2,066	1,279	2,021	1,296
536	976	365	542	Millis	537	928	512	972
588	240	337	154	Millville	537	216	592	182
3,307	7,940	3,136	5,950	Milton	3,507	8,068	4,127	7,818
41	53	14	37	Monroe	27	51	34	43
859	1,691	381	788	Monson	772	1,049	771	1,009
2,088	1,187	915	1,142	Montague	2,006	1,237	2,109	1,212
27	138	27	129	Monterey	50	122	29	134
21	55	2	39	Montgomery	15	69	14	80
10	32	6	30	Mount Washington	8	29	8	32
423	759	302	608	Nahant	473	731	508	691
624	1,015	241	821	Nantucket				
3,272	3,958	2,263	3,093	Natick	3,132	4,116	3,530	3,772
1,704	5,284	857	4,402	Needham	1,960	5,530	1,954	5,503
13	33	7	25	New Ashford	21	22	17	25
33,472	13,574	17,791	12,838	NEW BEDFORD	30,565	14,801	30,170	13,662
71	100	56	72	New Braintree	63	102	65	107
220	668	107	442	Newbury	219	613	231	600
3,745	3,557	2,423	2,865	NEWBURYPORT	13,678	3,256	3,661	2,873
134	324	62	187	New Marlboro	126	282	97	288
41	149	31	84	New Salem	47	127	45	123
12,101	25,629	7,360	21,024	NEWTON	13,678	29,268	13,330	26,419
238	443	138	297	Norfolk	253	512	253	457
6,486	3,945	3,455	3,248	NORTH ADAMS	5,613	3,889	6,232	3,189
6,210	4,803	3,621	4,310	NORTHAMPTON	6,219	4,657	6,267	4,587
2,204	2,093	1,183	1,757	North Andover	2,016	2,117	2,149	1,962
2,111	3,125	1,152	2,508	North Attleboro	2,137	3,067		
294	843	161	741	Northboro	371	839	378	874
2,926	1,775	1,246	2,203	Northbridge	2,903	1,718	2,780	1,853
758	715	351	570	North Brookfield	679	671	671	639
202	728	57	512	Northfield	241	649	265	679
498	828	260	693	North Reading	462	843	512	784
613	852	221	604	Norton	572	854	577	829
147	277	102	620	Norwell	234	808	243	813
3,681	3,383	2,353	2,610	Norwood	3,361	3,271	4,056	2,896
329	395	114	340	Oak Bluffs	257	327	240	325
54	143	34	116	Oakham	38	136	68	137
774	1,944	445	1,384	Orange	623	1,801	781	1,718
142	715	42	485	Orleans	121	650	130	620
58	122	16	104	Otis	69	153	93	141
1,225	858	490	743	Oxford	1,107	853	1,067	861
2,677	1,422	1,083	1,676	Palmer	2,573	1,473	2,522	1,451
106	325	39	272	Paxton	119	314	105	326
3,970	3,688	3,085	2,561	PEABODY	5,382	3,596	6,626	2,850
572	1,778	20	123	Pelham	56	165	47	169
247	646	148	474	Pembroke	236	645		
503	912	276	524	Pepperell	486	702	568	702
39	92	13	27	Peru	46	97	53	87
166	307	65	237	Petersham	108	277	94	268
87	214	25	65	Phillipston	76	115	75	118
13,330	9,621	5,733	9,306	PITTSFIELD			13,650	9,232
19	109	8	71	Plainfield	16	61	13	64
320	661	97	615	Plainville	253	661	273	646
2,969	3,002	1,111	2,430	Plymouth	2,745	3,508	2,828	3,446
63	205	33	169	Plympton	62	177	62	181
81	206	14	204	Princeton	72	312	77	320
740	787	327	435	Provincetown	683	899	791	889
16,878	20,107	9,010	15,076	QUINCY				
1,666	2,027	1,187	1,190	Randolph	1,556	1,893	1,511	1,536
338	770	111	489	Raynham	1,258	1,600	1,241	1,564
1,480	4,116	855	3,526	Reading	1,661	4,429	1,765	4,001
303	850	114	606	Rehoboth	419	1,000		
10,761	9,319	4,760	3,984	REVERE	9,937	5,902		
59	195	32	187	Richmond	81	193	64	207
160	329	52	195	Rochester	138	322	148	307
2,045	2,268	1,034	1,555	Rockland	1,696	2,065	1,912	1,819
724	1,310	310	903	Rockport	1,025	1,252	701	1,186
20	89	3	53	Rowe	12	39		
219	602	159	424	Rowley	261	595	210	584
101	374	68	134	Royalston	108	288	108	185
347	743	115	267	Russell	257	553	223	512
341	823	160	385	Rutland	273	693	263	393
12,824	8,116	8,521	7,356	SALEM				
720	639	247	505	Salisbury	438	708	476	674
116	82	59	65	Sandisfield	92	82	77	82
681	810	193	364	Sandwich			241	370
3,022	4,026	1,291	3,352	Saugus	2,889	4,154	2,843	4,171
66	72	14	54	Savoy	44	68	41	69
692	1,726	388	1,164	Scituate	693	1,720	773	1,579
783	1,165	280	871	Seekonk	786	1,110	814	1,147
562	1,309	325	1,187	Sharon	675	1,443	725	1,350
243	557	91	414	Sheffield	221	564	221	569
1,536	1,577	76	562	Shelburne	1,163	1,213	1,126	682
128	309	73	207	Sherborn	164	515	186	493
349	456	297	349	Shirley	322	503	351	481
1,440	2,153	517	1,958	Shrewsbury	1,451	2,281	1,427	2,261
24	59	11	37	Shutesbury	22	56	17	53
1,392	1,392	818	1,034	Somerset	1,361	1,418		
24,626	20,625	17,318	14,244	SOMERVILLE	22,067	18,902		
167	281	79	266	Southampton	161	284	186	302
385	705	226	530	Southboro	347	634	312	675
3,864	1,072	2,013	2,166	Southbridge	3,577	2,082	3,845	1,944
1,799	1,265	780	1,678	South Hadley	1,930	1,673	1,743	1,829
217	521	72	312	Southwick				
1,981	1,355	778	1,230	Spencer	1,882	1,211	1,897	1,227
36,306	31,689	22,334	27,751	SPRINGFIELD				
251	642	89	544	Sterling	226	641	219	638
305	529	197	405	Stockbridge				
2,029	3,512	1,157	2,602	Stoneham	1,908	3,553	2,231	3,300
1,843	2,663	1,157	1,541	Stoughton	1,707	2,946	1,909	2,772
162	454	59	251	Stow	148	448	164	453
561	462	176	341	Sturbridge	526	434	504	431
292	720	114	564	Sudbury	254	697	252	707
194	196	61	182	Sunderland	195	167	172	210
674	957	264	483	Sutton	545	1,022	510	1,042
1,739	1,493	1,024	1,352	Swampscott	1,962	1,796	1,924	1,819
1,082	1,167	548	893	Swansea	1,047	1,268	1,110	1,179
9,687	7,106	4,852	5,813	TAUNTON	8,645	6,631	9,673	5,613
836	969	378	760	Templeton	744	851	745	844
619	875	412	601	Tewksbury	641	805	721	821
349	573	114	574	Tisbury	315	475	293

Wednesday Page
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Today's Woman

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Food—Women's Features

Young Needs Must Be Considered In Designing Children's Room

The Complete Small House—No. 7

By Elizabeth Woolley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children, like grown-ups, enjoy thinking that certain things belong to them exclusively. They like to have their own bureaus, desks, chairs, beds, and toys, exclusively; and it becomes simpler for the parents if children can have their own rooms as a stage for themselves and their props.

More than other rooms in our six-room house, the children's room is wisely designed to hold a balance between informal chaos and primitive order.

Places for Things

The most primitive way to preserve order is to build on the maxim, "A place for everything and everything in its place." Susan's room, for instance, has the lower half of one wall space divided into a checkerboard of alternate cupboards and shelves, each 24 inches long by 16 inches wide. Each cupboard compartment has a door with a snap fastener and a chain inside, so that when eager hands grasp the square wooden bar which goes right across the front of each little door, the most that can happen is a harmless downward bounce on the tethered chain. From the age of Susan three to Susan twelve, this functional and decorative device substitutes for a bureau, while the open spaces are a melting pot for toys, books, and painting equipment. The scale is right, too, so that the young and small feel adequate to the task of getting out their own things and putting them away without aid.

If Susan shares her room with a little brother, bounds and "spheres of influence" are likely to come up. Floor covering manufacturers inadvertently help solve this by inserting line patterns of maps, abstracts, compass points, or animals worked in the rug or linoleum. The north side of a lion makes an interesting boundary to sweep to. And there is no reason why our adolescent artist couldn't help paint some simple tracings on a softwood floor. Varnished over, this floor will prove more durable than a shellacked one. Radiator covers are looked at longingly by the artist with the drooling paint brush and stencilling is also in order as a frieze around the top of the walls. Ceilings should be tinted with great care or they will weigh too heavily on pastel colorings.

One of the most captivating ideas for making the bedtime dramatic is to apply fluorescent stars to the ceiling. After the good-night kiss, and the light is switched off, the stars become luminous for about an hour. Then the ultra-violet light which has been absorbed during the daytime, quietly fades away. How quieting to fill the going-to-sleep interval with such a half-light of reassurance and constructive imagination.

Pictures an Influence

The influence of pictures in the child's room is great and lasting. Those of depth and significance like "Daniel in the Lion's Den" often prove to be focal points for bedtime stories and a touchstone for character building. On the other hand modern prints of animals beautifully executed give the child a gay and spirited vista. Walt Disney's original drawings in color are on the market, some of them costing about $5. These would appear to be as good an investment as signed etchings, and, one hopes, as appealing to young connoisseurs as to older ones.

Parents should watch aunts and uncles most zealously when they come on visits and start to unwrap long flat parcels. This is a likely avenue for the mediocre lithograph of sentimental, cute, or semi-religious type which has only a surface appeal emotionally or artistically. Since the child's world is largely pictorial we may as well present him with the best within the bracket of his interest. If it is locomotives he likes, then look for reproductions of George Bellows; if bridges, then the 20th-century etcher and painter Frank Brangwyn.

Almost anything is an excuse for a party. Surely if grown-ups have them upon the occasion of a new exhibition, then we could fling a "new picture party" for youngsters. Complete with a contest for naming the picture, where and how high it should be hung.

Own Movie House

Many children from three to ten now look forward to a weekly showing of home-taken movies. They love to see themselves in action. These family movies, augmented by rentals of travelogues and mild (not wild) animal antics may be shown in the children's own room. At all costs we wish to avoid having their own room a banishment area. "Now you go to your room and think it over." (Remember?) We want it to be full of pleasant thoughts, a stage for pleasant sequences. We want it durable as to paint and paper but sprightly, in taste.

It will become quite obvious to all when the child outgrows the pink and blue coloring with which it is usually associated. There will be a clamorous outcry, "Mother, I want to paint my own room, myself." Mother better resign herself. The color will be too bright, possibly the wrong hue, and streaked in execution, but Independence Day will have arrived and the children's room will have started to fade away.

This article concludes the series on The Complete Small House.

By a Staff Photographer

These two pictures illustrate how delightfully children's rooms can meet the children's needs. (Above) Terry's father has put several educational theories right into living. Sprawling on the linoleum map-rug, brother and sister get to know geography intimately. The sectional bookcase and desk is in the nine-year-old scale. The little rocker (for feminine visitors) is a replica of an old one. (Below) In Susan's room is printed wallpaper with the French motif, which has been cut out and applied to the chest of drawers. Susan is happy with her name on her own bed, and looks up at luminescent stars which glow on the ceiling when light goes out.

Colored Shoes Coming Back—But Not Enough to Go 'Round

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

You may have to shop around to get your size, but you are going to be able to buy shoes in prewar colors next spring and summer. Styles are to show more diversity, and "platforms" are to reappear. But rationing? It's going to go along just the same for a while, probably even after V-E Day, and with very good reason.

This was the news at the National Shoe Fair here last week when merchandise-hungry shoe dealers from stores throughout the nation besieged manufacturers for goods, and looked over the shoe styles in which you'll soon be stepping out.

Shoes occupied literally whole floors of rooms in two big Loop hotels here. You could walk along blocks of corridors, peer into open doors, and see row on row of shoes in colors that rivaled the rainbow. Of course there were sober rows of black, brown, tan, and white, too.

Lifting of style restrictions has permitted the return of "platform" soles. However, it's explained, this type of shoe takes more than the usual manpower so don't be disappointed if stocks are a little slim. There is still a labor shortage, and production is necessarily limited.

Colors Limited, Too

Limitations apply to colors, too, although restrictions have been lifted. Manufacturers may use any colors they choose, but the number of pairs of colored shoes available will all depend on how much color the tanners can produce with the manpower available.

Navy blue calfskin shoes, along with green and red leathers, will appear in store windows again next spring, but you may not find your size in the color you want. In other words, don't count too much on having those red and green wedgies.

Due to demand, there's an accent on femininity in women's shoes. Women "forced the manufacturers' hands and demanded it," said one dealer. And so you will find shoes much more open and dressy—open toes, "sling backs," many perforations, and nailhead trimming.

Playtime shoes are distinctly gay, as befits them. Some are made from cleanable, waterproof cotton, with plastic or rope soles. And small tots' shoes pattern their mothers'. These, of course, are ration free.

Much is being said about plastic soles, and scuff-proof plastic leathers for shoe uppers, cleanable and in a variety of hues. One firm showed how such soles could be mended at home with a soft plastic that hardens, much as wax with which you seal a letter. And this dealer claimed plastics could "solve the shoe rationing problem." But others smiled and called his opinion "slightly optimistic," though plastics are proving themselves and filling a genuine need, they admitted.

As for rationing, it may be two pairs a year until some time after V-E Day, according to J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman. Even after the fall of Germany he thinks there will have to be some controls over shoe purchasing to equalize distribution and protect the average consumer's need. At present military demands and the shortage of hides and skins prevent any lifting of rationing, he declared.

Many Factors Involved

It's true, said Mr. Krug, there will be a cut back of military requirements after Germany falls, but this will not entirely remedy the shoe situation. And, although the heavy killing of cattle for food in this country has helped the leather situation here, imports have dropped, he pointed out.

"Goatskins," he said, "which once accounted for almost 100,000,000 pairs of shoe uppers in the United States, will be impossible to obtain in any such quantity until herds in China, Java, and North Africa can be restored. Loss of the cattle in Poland, Finland, and Lithuania has also cut off those sources of calfskin which once went into shoe uppers. As soon as the European phase of the war is over, the rest of the world starved for leather, may cut deeply into the imports we have had during the war," he said, "and with the war in the Pacific still in progress, it will be necessary to guard supplies and their use in the public interest."

New Sportswear Looks Tied-In and Trim

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

We call them "sportswear"—these casual clothes of ours—yet we wear them almost everywhere. Clean of line, long of reach, easy and friendly, sports clothes typify our American way of life. New York spring openings, now in progress, accent familiar classics, and with as much verve as if they had just discovered the wonderful potentialities these clothes possess for pleasing us.

Among the attractive ideas developing is a new "tied-in" look about many of the models. Ties in intricate ways give a new fillip to necklines, which are apt to be soft and often indulge in peekaboo effects. Ties achieve their big objectives, however, in a tightly wrapped look through the skirt, and yet manage to maintain softness at the waistlines of many of the most attractive dresses.

Long, Graceful Lines

Clarepotter adopts this sarong or "tied-in" device for molding fluid lines in her informal "dinner-at-home" dress — completely in the sportswear mood, with its long lines and tailored simplicity, yet simply blazing with bewilderingly lovely color combinations. A whiff of the vibrant color and enchantment of the South Seas seems to have been snared in one of these designs whose long, sarong-tied skirt is flame, its high-necked bodice dusty rose, and its belt a ribbon of narrow, cool turquoise. Another, done in crepe, companions a lime-colored skirt, caged with three folds of pink, faint blue, and rose, with a deep pink blouse having a Hawaiian lei neckline.

The tightly wrapped look is modified in many of the daytime sportswear dresses and may be indicated by side or center drapery in skirts, but its tapering lines continue to give a flattering effect to most figures. It is interesting to note how it does away very neatly with the more awkward peg-top mode, yet achieves its tapering purpose with finesse.

Even bathing suits come under the spell of this new trend and are fashioned thus closely to the figure with telling effect, without so much as a backward glance or wish for the sound old flares and drapes that once held sway. Some of us will have to take a deep breath before we dive into the beachwear of 1945, for it tends to be briefer and briefer. Let no one raise a voice in complaint of profligate use of fabrics in these clothes. They are fabric savers with a vengeance.

Carrying the easy waistline and tapering silhouette a bit further, slacks and shorts echo the idea. Trouser pleats and wide hip pockets which come well down over the thighs slim down to a narrow look at the knees. You will see more of those little boy, just-below-the-knee trousers so becoming to young figures—straight and slim—done in men's-wear flannel and having their matching or contrasting heavy cotton stockings as contrast.

New Fabrics Developed

Fabrics carry their own interesting message in resort clothes. Perhaps the very newest one on the market—and a restricted one at the moment—is called "Natura"—a spun yarn which contains the real hairs of mink or muskrat.

Oxford mesh and shantung, both rayon and wool jersey, gabardines, and a host of washable rayons make up the general bulk of textiles for resort wear. In prints, some of the most appealing give the impression of sprangly English bone china patterns in rich dark colors. Again a tight little hand-blocked print called "pyramid"—is contributed by Pamela Hume to the McMullen exclusives. In fine cottons this collection also includes some lively Hone Skillman designs in stripes and checks, New England prim, yet with plenty of sophistication. Their Puritan grays — pearly and appealing—also trace their ancestry to New England.

Colors blow hot and cold in these New York openings, pink the liveliest.

Timely Tips on Trends

By Ann Cox

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new "more hats" cover the back of the head, and some of them are designed to be worn right down over the forehead with a thick brimmed effect, but the turban-type of hat really wraps up your head and hair. It stops only at the hairline in both front and back, and on the sides as well. Designed of dressy velvets, lamé, jeweled fabrics, felt, fur, or knitted material in high front effects, turbans are worn for many occasions this season.

* * *

Some of the new turbans are really hats with a turban look, but they are so cleverly camouflaged that only careful examination reveals the difference. And they achieve the same, smooth, well-groomed picture.

* * *

One of the most convenient things about this fashion is the ease with which you can match your hat to your costume. Simply get a strip of fabric to match your coat, suit, dress, or blouse, (approximately 6" x 54"), hem it all around, and practise wrapping your turban. Once you get the knack of it, you can repeat it. Fasten a pin, clip, or old-fashioned buckle in the front, or on one side, and your new hat is complete. If the thought of wrapping it on each time does not appeal to you, pin the folds in place and tack securely. Then it will be ready to put on in a jiffy.

* * *

While we are on the subject of hats, if you are planning to use your last season's felt a new way, be sure to sandpaper the shiny places lightly, and steam the entire hat thoroughly, then dry, before retrimming. You will be repaid by its improved appearance.

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(I will return)
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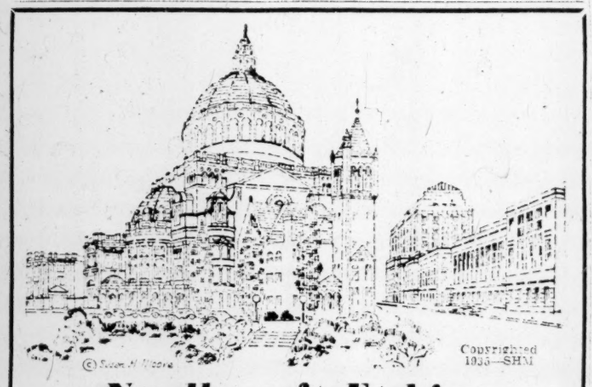
he'll remember it...
and you!

BABY DIET HINTS

Baby will enjoy his first taste of lamb at an early age in this tasty, *strained* lamb and vegetable combination. Besides choice, Government-inspected lamb there are carrots, potatoes, green beans, barley seasoned with a little salt. The mixture has been cooked to preserve all the nourishing values. Try a can of Gerber's Vegetables with Lamb on baby's menu —soon!

Gerber's
Baby Foods
FREMONT, MICH. OAKLAND, CALIF.
Cereals...Strained Food...Chopped Foods



Needlecraft Etching
of The Christian Science MOTHER CHURCH
STAMPED ON FINE ART FABRIC
WITH BLACK FLOSS FOR FINISHING
(12x18 inches). Quickly and easily made—**all straight line stitches.** The fine thread and fabric offered make this needlecraft etching an exquisite work of art . . lastingly beautiful as the finest pen etching.
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Also available completely embroidered ready for framing. Price upon application.
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Christmas Tree Ornaments made of Sea Shells
Sparkling and Gay—Silver—red—green—yellow
Large 2.00 doz. | Small 1.25 doz.
Medium 1.50 doz. | Miniature 1.25 doz.
Prepaid Prepaid
5 doz. small or medium $5.00
Ethel Snyder — Sanibel — Florida

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Harpercold
PERMANENT
$15 to $50
As featured in VOGUE and HARPER'S BAZAAR
CONSULT YOUR PHONE BOOK FOR HARPER METHOD SHOP NEAR YOU
Harper Method
DIFFERS SO FROM ORDINARY
BEAUTY SHOPS

Polava Gloves
a product of MEYERS MAKE
Soft Washable

P.S. And for men, Meyers Make have been first choice for over 80 years. "Like old friends, they wear well."
AT GOOD STORES EVERYWHERE

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab pf4 †	10	109	109	109	—1
ACF-Brill Motor	2	8½	8½	8½	
Adams Exp .15e	6	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Air Reduction 1a	8	59½	58⅞	59¼	+ ¼
Ala & Vicks 6†	20	88	88	88	—1
Alaska Juneau	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Alleghany Corp	16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Alleghany pf	2	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	7	28¼	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
Al Chem & Dye 6	7	150¾	150¼	150¾	— ¼
Allied Mills 3e	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	14	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	15	37¼	36½	37¼	— ⅛
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	3	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Am Airlines 1½g	7	80¾	8⅛	80¾	+ ¾
Am Bank Note .80	4	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	4	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅞
Am Cable & Rad	35	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
Am Can 3	3	87½	8⅜	87¼	— ½
Am Can pf 7	†210	182	181¾	182	+ ¼
Am Car & F 2½e	7	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a	10	129	129	129	
Am Crystal Sugar	4	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	10	106	106	106	
Am Distil	14	27¾	27¼	27¼	
Am Export L 2	2	26½	26½	26½	— ½
Am & For Pow	21	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am & FP 7 7k	8	96	95½	95½	— ½
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	2	92¼	92	92	
Am & F P 2 pf	10	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2¼e	1	36	36	36	
Am Hide & Leath	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
Am Internat .20e	7	8⅝	8½	8½	
Am Ice	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Am Ice pf 3e	1	75	75	75	+2
Am Locomo 3.40e	25	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	14	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ¾e	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
Am Metal 1	11	25	24⅝	24¾	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	47	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
Am P&L S6 pf	18	53½	52½	53¼	— ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	9	46¼	45½	46	— ¼
Am Rad&StS .40	14	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Am R Mill .80	15	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	†270	75	74½	75	+ ⅛
Am Safe Raz 1¾e	2	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	6	40	39½	40	
Am Smelt&R pf7†	150	159	158⅜	159	
Am Sh Bldg 3e †	40	22	22	32	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	9	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ¼
Am Stores 1	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Am Stove 1.20	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	2	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	7	153¾	153¾	153¾	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	67½	67½	67½	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	11	68	67¾	67¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	90	143⅞	143	143⅞	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½e	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Am Viscose 2	12	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	72	8½	8⅜	8½	— ¼
Am W & W 1 pf 6	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ½
Am Woolen	4	8	8	8	
Am Wool pf 8k	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¾
Am Zinc L & S	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 3½e	43	27¼	27	27	
Andes Copper ¾e	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
Arch-Dan M 2e	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
Armour & Co	11	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
Artloom Corp .30e	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Assd D Gds1p6 †	10	11 ½	110½	110½	
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	80	108½	106	108½	+2
Asso In pf 5 †	10	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
Atch T & S F 6	43	67	66	67	+ ⅝
Atch T & S pf 5	2	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3e	2	40	40	40	
AtlG&W Indies 3g	5	27⅞	35¼	35¼	—2½
AtlG&WIn pf2½e	1	74½	73½	74½	+1¾
Atl Refining 1½e	1	30	30	30	
Atlas Corp ½e	13	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Aviation Corp .10e	9	5	4⅞	5	
Bald Loco ct ¾e	27	23¾	22⅞	23½	+ ¾
Balt & Ohio	22	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Balt & Ohio pf	16	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ¼
Bangor & Ar	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Barber Asph ¼e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Barker Bros ½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
Barnsdall Oil .60a	10	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Bath Iron Wks 4	15	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1⅓	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	3	38	37	37	—1
Beat Cr pf 4½ †	30	109¼	109¼	109¼	
Beech Airc 1e	40	11	10½	11	+ ¼
Bell Airc 1e	21	14⅛	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	5	45⅛	45	45¼	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .90e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel 6	14	62¾	62	62½	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	41	125	125	125	+ ⅜
Black&Deck 1.60a	2	22½	22½	22½	
Blaw-Knox .70e	45	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¼
Bliss&Laugh ¾e	1	20	20	20	+ ½
Bloomingdale .90e †	140	19	18½	19	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane 2e	218	18	15⅜	17¾	+2
Bohn Al & Br 3	1	49	49	49	— ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	52	52	52	—1
Boland Co 1.20e	4	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	39⅛	38½	39	— ¼
Braniff Airw .60	6	19¼	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	12	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Bristol-Myers1½e	3	50½	50½	50½	
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	2	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	3	21¾	21¾	21½	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	32	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Budd Mfg5.5pf5 †	160	72¼	71½	72¼	+ ⅜
Budd Wheel ½e	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
BuffaloForge1.55e	1	21	21	21	— ¼
Bulova Watch 2	1	39	39	39	
BurlingMills2.10e	12	37	36⅝	37	+ ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	13	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
Bush Term ¼e	1	6	6	6	
BushTB pf 3½k †	530	62	57½	61¾	+4¾
Butler Bros .60e	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅜	
Butler Br pf 1½	3	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ½e	2	14¼	14¼	14⅛	— ⅜
Byers AM pf 7 †	20	89	88½	88½	— ½
ByronJackson 1¼e	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
Calif Pack 1½	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale 1	3	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific 1e	13	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
Cap Adm pf 3 †	30	49½	49⅛	49½	
Caro C & O 5	†170	115¼	115	115¼	+ ½
Carrier Corp 2	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾e	1	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	+ ¼
Case Jl pf 7 †	10	147	147	147	—1
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	48⅜	48	48	+ ½
Celanese Cp 3-70f	103	34	33⅝	34	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	129	129	129	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	3	103	102¾	103	
Celotex Corp ½e	3	13½	13¼	13¼	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	130	18½	18½	18½	
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	21¾	21	21	
Cent Foundry	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Cent Ill Lt pf4½ †	30	112	112	112	
Cent Violeta S 3e	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Cerro de Pas 3	5	32½	32½	32½	— ½
CenturyRibM .10e	2	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	26	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
Certain-teed pf 1	†170	130½	128½	128½	— ½
Ches Corp Va .80	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	4	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Chi & E Ill A 2e	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Chi Grt West	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17⅞k	4	22¾	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Chi & No West	96	29¾	29¼	29½	
Chi & NW pf .15e	31	51⅛	50½	50⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	6	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Childs Co	24	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
Chrysler Corp 2½e	20	91⅝	90½	91⅜	— ¼
City I&F 1.20	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
City Invest pf. †	10	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¼
City Stores ½g	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 2½e	2	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅜
Clev Graph Br 2	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅜
Clev&Pitt 3½ †	10	93½	93½	93½	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	20	34½	34	34¼	+ ⅜
Cluett Pea 1½e	2	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3 †	40	63	63	63	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm ½a	3	29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	10	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
Collins & Aik ¾e	2	35	35	35	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
Col&South 1pf †	10	19¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
Col & South2pf †	60	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
ColB'castA 1.20e	5	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ½
ColB'castB 1.20e	4	32½	32	32½	+ ¾
Colum G&E 1.20e	110	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ½
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	91	91	91	
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	40	83½	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
Colum Pict ½e	2	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ½
Comm Credit 2	7	41	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
Comm Inv Tr 2.40	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Comm Solvents .30e	8	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
Com Ed 1.40	13	29	28½	29	
Com'with&South	566	⅞	¾	½	— ⅛
Conn & So pf 3¾k	9	89⅞	89½	8 7⅞	— ⅛
Conde Nast 1e	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	866,230
1944 volume to date	217,248,158
1943 volume to date	244,976,434

Consol Cigar 1½e	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅝
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	60	99	98½	99	+1¼
Cons Copper	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	65	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾k	3	27½	27½	27½	
Cons Laund .85e	1	12	12	12	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	35	30	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	7	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	
Cons Vultee 2	14	17	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	5	24½	24⅜	24½	
Consol'n Coal	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	60	109¾	109½	109½	— ½
Cont Bak ½e	3	8	7⅞	8	
Cont Can ¾e	9	35¾	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	4	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
Cont Motors .45e	31	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Cont Oil Del 1.20	15	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	10	45	45	45	—1
Corn Exch 2.40	10	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
Corr Prod 2.60	11	59½	58¾	58¾	— ¾
Cornell-D-E .60e	8	20¾	20½	20¾	
Coty Inc .15e	10	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Coty Interna †	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	7	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	110	110	110	
Cream of Wh 1½	6	24	24	24	
Crosley Corp ¾e	15	27¼	26⅜	27¼	
Crown Cork&S ¾e	1	25½	25½	25½	
Crown Zeller 1	3	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	540	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
Crucible Steel 3g	6	35¾	35½	35⅝	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	80¾	80¼	80¼	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†290	25	25	25	
Cuban-A Sug 1e	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Cudahy Pack .30e	4	24½	24¼	24¼	
Cuneo Press 1½	2	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	18	9⅝	9½	9½	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ½
Curtis-Wright ¾g	43	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	9	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
Davega Stores .30e	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
DavisonChem 1¼e	5	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Dccca Record 1.20	1	38	38	38	
Deere & Co 2e	7	42⅜	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
Dcis-Wem G 1½e	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	8	31	30¾	30⅞	
Del Lack & West	15	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	13	20¾	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
Diam Match 1½	1	32	32	32	— ¼
Devoe&RayA 1a †	40	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Dist Co-Sa h2.22	1	32⅞	32½	32¾	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	2	103	103	103	
Dome Mines 1.20h	15	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	4	67⅜	67	67⅜	— ⅛
Dow Chem pf 4	1	112¼	112¼	112¾	+ ¼
Dresser Indust 1e	2	40¼	40	40¼	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	17	13⅞	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
du Pont de N 3¾e	13	158¼	157	158¼	+ ½
Eastern Air L	7	38	37⅜	38	+ ½
East S Stl .20e	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	170	170	170	
Eaton Mfg 3	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Elastic S Nut ¾e	21	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
El Auto-Lite1½e	9	44¾	44½	44½	— ¼
Elec Boat 1½e	4	13¾	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	64	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ¼
El Pow&Lt S6 pf	3	86	86	86	— ½
El Pow&Lt S7 pf	1	92	92	92	— ½
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
El Storage Bat 2	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ½
EmersonElMfg.55e	6	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Endic-John pf 4 †	30	106¾	106¾	106¾	
Eng Pub Service	16	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	110	.03	1023¼	1023¾	
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	
Equit Off Bldg	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Erie R R 1	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
Erie R R ct ½e	5	11½	11¼	11¼	
Evans Products 3e	25	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	12	43	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
Exchange Buf .35e	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	25	24¾	24¾	
Farns Tel & Rad	2	13½	12¾	13¼	— ⅛
Federal D Strs1½	5	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Fed MotTruck .40	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Ferro Enam ¾e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Fid P Ins 1.60a	1	53	53	53	
FirestoneT&R1½e	2	52¼	52⅜	52¼	
Firest T&R pf4½	3	107½	107¼	107½	+ ¼
First Nat Strs2½	2	43½	43½	43½	
Flintkote .90e	5	22¼	22⅜	22¼	— ¼
Florence Stove 2	3	40	40	40	
FollansbeeStl pf 7	50	45	44¼	44¼	— ¾
Food Fair Strs 1	1	15	15	15	
Fruehauf T 1.20e	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
FruehaufTpf4½ †	20	114¾	114¾	114¾	
Gair Robert .30g	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	4	16	16	16	
Gamewell Co 3 †	20	44	44	44½	+1¼
Gardner Denver 1	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gaylord Cont ½a	1	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
Gen Am Inv pf 6	2	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	2	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
Gen Baking .60	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Gen Bronze 30e	36	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ½
Gen Cable	4	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	7	16¼	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable pf7k	†110	104½	104	104¼	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1	1	27	27	27	— ½
Gen Elec 1.40	43	39⅜	39	39⅜	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	9	40½	40¼	40½	
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	40	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	32	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
Gen Mills 4	1	112	112	112	
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	30	124	133½	134	+1
Gen Motors 2½e	58	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	5	127⅞	127⅝	127¾	— ¼
Gen Pub Service	16	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv ½e	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	6	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Util new	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	170	92	90⅜	91	+ ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	6	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
Gillette Saf R .80	3	12⅝	12½	12½	
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	86½	86½	86½	— ¼
Gimbel Bros .90e	15	20⅛	2	20⅛	
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	1	102	101⅝	102	— ½
Glidden Co .90e	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Goebel Brew .20	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Goodrich BF 1½e	2	50¼	50¼	50¾	— ¾
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	102⅜	103¼	103¼	— ¾
Goodyear T&R 2	6	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery ½g	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	70	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Granite C S .175e	2	12½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	7	17⅞	16¾	16¾	
Gt North Ry pf 2e	12	42	41½	41⅞	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	5	29¼	29	29	
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	20	150	158	158	+ ⅝
Green H L 2a	3	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	24	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Grum AircEn 1½e	24	28¾	28	28¼	+ ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	9	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ¾
Gulf Oil 1a	8	46¼	46⅛	46¼	
Hall WF Print 1	3	19½	19	19½	— ⅛
Hamil Watch .30e	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	50	1 8	108	108	
Hayes Indust ¾e	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
HazelAtlasGl5 †	20	107⅛	107½	107½	— ½
Hecht Co 1.20	8	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ¼
Holland Furn 2	3	45	45	45	
Homestake Min	12	43¼	42½	43	
Houd-Hers B ¾e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Household Fin 4	21	70	70	70	+ ½
HoustonL&P 3.60	5	68	68	68	— ½
Houston Oil	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	11	28	28	28	
Hudson Motor .40	7	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	19	4	4	4	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	6	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
Illinois Central	16	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Ill CentralIL 4 †	1	67	63½	66½	— ½
Ill Cent pf	2	39¾	39½	39½	— ⅞
Indust Rayon 2	1	37	37	37	+ ½
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅜
Inger-Rand 6	1	110	110	110	—1¾
Inland Steel 4k	3	52¾	52½	52¾	— ⅛
InspiratCopper ¾e	5	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Insuransh ctfs .20a	1	8½	8½	8½	

Average Price of 60 Stocks			
By the Associated Press			
Monday	55.4	Prev. day	55.3
Month ago	55.2	Year ago	47.6
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Interch-Cp pf 6 †	90	110	110	110	+ ¼
Interlake Iron .25g	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Int Harvester 2.60	7	78⅜	77⅞	78	— ⅝
Int Harvester pf7†	50	174¾	174¼	174¼	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Int Min & Ch 1½e	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	28	30	29⅝	30	+ ¼
Int Nick Can pf7†	20	135	135	135	
Int Paper	41	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	3	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	+ ¼
Int RyCApf1¾ak †	200	85⅝	85¼	85½	— ½
Int Salt 1½e	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
Int Shoe 1.80	2	40⅝	40	40	—1¼
Int Tel & Tel	28	16¾	16½	16¾	
Int Tel&Tel for ct	8	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Jarvis WB .90e	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Jewel Tea 1a	4	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
Johns Manv 1½e	2	98½	98	98½	+ ½
Johnson&John.20†	2	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
Jones & L Stl 2

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Timken Roller Shows Decline In 9 Mos. Net

CANTON, Ohio (AP)—The Timken Roller Bearing Co. has announced net income of $4,611,926 for the last nine months ended Sept. 30, equal to $1.90 per share on 2,421,380 shares of outstanding stock, compared with $4,912,525 or $2.03 a share in the like period a year ago.

The company also reported a regular 50-cents quarterly dividend on common stock payable Dec. 5 to shareholders of record Nov. 20.

Parke-Davis & Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $5,634,816, equal to $1.15 a share, against $5,785,572 or $1.18 a share, in the 1943 period.

Sullivan Machinery Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $445,363, equal to $2.38 a share, compared with $546,259, or $2.92 a share, a year ago.

Southern Pacific Transportation System reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net income of $32,738,474, equal to $8.68 a share, compared with $60,309,307, or $15.98 a share, in the like months in 1943.

Master Electric Co. reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $461,795, equal to $1.85 a share, compared with $1,200,050, or $4.80 a share, in the 1943 period. The result in the latest period is after $100,000 reserves for renegotiation.

Decca Records, Inc. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $743,832, equal to $1.91 a share, compared with $679,676, or $1.75 a share, in the 1943 months.

Norwich Pharmacal Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $508,242, equal to 64 cents a share, against $691,523, or 87 cents a share, in the 1943 months.

Bristol-Myers Co. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $1,888,947, equal to $2.83 a share, compared with $2,013,043, or $3.01 a share, in the like period in 1943.

General Telephone Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net income of $1,326,030, equal to $1.56 a share on common stock, compared with $1,457,277, or $1.78 a share, in the 1943 period.

Doehler Die Casting Co. reports nine months earnings of $949,542 equal to $3.20 a share, compared with $1,033,835, equal to $3.48 a share in the same period last year.

Omnibus Corp. and subsidiaries report net income for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $1,078,312, equal to $1.09 a common share, compared with $922,326, or 85 cents a common share, for the same period in 1943.

White Sewing Machine Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit for 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $552,929, or 96 cents a common share, compared with $112,665, or $1.28 a share on 87,930 shares of $2 prior preferred stock, for the preceding 12 months.

Mead Corp. and subsidiaries report for 40 weeks ended Sept. 30 net profit of $795,120, equal to 64 cents a common share, against $768,419, or 59 cents a share, in the like period of last year.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., reports for six months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,162,230, equal to $1.46 a share, against $1,461,897, or $1.83 a share in the 1943 period.

Service Director

Roy Utley

Appointed head of the service department of De Soto Motor Corporation, Mr. Utley comes to De Soto from two and a half years as head of the Chrysler Corporation's Tank Arsenal Training School, where he supervised the training of Army personnel on repair and maintenance of medium and light tanks.

Record Acre Yield For Cotton Crop Reported Nov. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the cotton crop this year is 12,320,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. This compares with 11,953,000 bales indicated a month ago, 11,427,000 bales produced last year, and a 10-year, 1933-42, average production of 12,455,000 bales.

The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Nov. 1 totaled 8,281,571 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 9,062,869 bales ginned to that date a year ago, and 9,713,354 bales two years ago.

The Agriculture Department reported the indicated acre yield as of Nov. 1 is 293.3 pounds, a record production, compared with 284.6 pounds indicated a month ago, 253.5 pounds produced last year.

Debt $42 Billion Short of Limit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government can sell additional securities with face value of about 42 billion dollars before reaching the present debt limit of 260 billion, the Treasury reported.

Total gross public debt, including guaranted obligations, now is a little less than 212 billion dollars, of which about 209 billion represents obligations subject to statutory debt limit.

The 260-billion limit, however, is on face value, that is, the amount the Government would have to repay if all of us held our securities until maturity date. In terms of face value, the 209 billion debts becomes 218 billion, or 42 billion short of the limit set by Congress.

WLB Upholds Employer Plan For Vacations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Labor Board has upheld the right of employers to make their vacation plans uniform in various plants.

In a unanimous decision the board approved the voluntary vacation plans submitted by the Interwoven Stocking Company, for its Morristown, Tenn., mill, and the Geneva Steel Company, Geneva, Utah, a subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation.

"We believe that this policy now adopted will be conducive to stabilization because it will now prevent disturbance of existing standard vacation plans of corporations operating on a nationwide basis," said J. Holmes Davis and Walter T. Margetts, the industry members, in the opinion.

The board reversed its Atlanta regional board in the Interwoven case. The company had sought to calculate the week's vacation pay covering 182 employees, at the Morristown mill, at 2 per cent of total annual earnings. The regional board approved it for straight-time earnings, instead of total earnings.

Regional boards in Cleveland and Philadelphia, in similar cases involving Interwoven mills in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, had okayed the plan on the basis of 2 per cent of total earnings.

In the Geneva Steel case, the Denver regional board had modified a company proposal to give Geneva salaried workers the same plan as salaried workers of the corporation in other parts of the country, on the ground it was more liberal than the prevailing plan in the Utah area.

The company proposed one week after six months and two weeks after one year, whereas the regional board approved a week's vacation with pay after one year and two weeks after two years.

The national board reversed the Denver board.

Reserve Banks Lose More U. S. Deposits

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States Government securities and United States Government deposits continued to flow out of Federal Reserve member banks during the week ending Nov. 1, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Member banks in 101 leading cities reported a decrease of $436,000,000 in holdings of government obligations.

There was a $547,000,000 decline in Government deposits. This brought Government deposits down to $5,850,000,000, a drop of $3,417,000,000 since Sept. 27. Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $64,000,000, and total loans increased $264,000,000.

Government Sells More Surplus Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department reported that it had turned over to Government disposal agencies during December surplus property valued originally at $146,853,000.

Property still on hand at disposal centers at the end of September was valued at $407,553,000, the Army said. The material ranges from nontechnical aircraft to snowshoes.

Joins Ryan Aero

Omer L. Woodson

Named vice-president and general manager of the Ryan Aeronautical Company. Mr. Woodson, who is one of the country's leading experts in volume production of aircraft, had been general manager of the Bell Aircraft Corporation's bomber plant at Marietta, Ga.

Col. Toulmin Urges Private, World-Wide Transportation Firm

CINCINNATI (AP) — A world-wide transportation system, privately owned, will solve the post-war employment problem and make use of an excess merchant marine to deliver United States products to the world, says Col. Harry A. Toulmin, Jr., decorated author of the Army Pearl Harbor report.

Addressing a Cincinnati engineering group, Col. Toulmin, who holds the Legion of Merit Award and the Distinguished Service Medal, declared:

"To meet the dual problem of an excess merchant marine and how to sell the products of our vast factories in order to give 60 million jobs, I propose the formation of the 'transportation area corporation.'

"This corporation would acquire commercially or by agreement with governments in the areas concerned the right to operate, equip and finance transportation systems by land, air and water in specified areas."

Colonel Toulmin said the ownership of such a corporation would be drawn from our industrial, merchandising and transportation companies.

"The nation that controls world-wide transportation will be the predominant industrial nation in the postwar world," he asserted.

Colonel Toulmin added the world will need American goods but lacks American dollars with which to pay. He proposed America take its compensation in the right to participate in the control of such transportation.

Income Payments To Individuals In September Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department's index of total income payments to individuals dropped to 232.1 in September after climbing to its all-time peak of 233.7 in August.

These figures are adjusted to allow for seasonal changes. Actual income payments increased from $12,605,000,000 in August to $13,659,000,000 in September, because of customary September payments of interest and dividends. But that advance was not up to the usual seasonal rise.

Agricultural income and factory pay rolls contributed most heavily to the index decline, the Commerce Department reported.

In computing the index, 1935-1939 equals 100.

The index was still far above that of September a year ago, which was 215.2. For the first nine months of the year, it was 231.0 compared with 208.8 a year ago.

Bids on $48 Million Utility Issue Sought

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Investment bankers today were invited to bid on a new issue of $48,000,000 Central New York Power Corp. general mortgage bonds maturing in October, 1974. The bids, to be opened on Nov. 15, will include both the price and interest rate.

Import Controls Lifted on 53 Commodities

WASHINGTON (AP) — Import controls were ordered lifted tonight from 53 commodities, including iron ore, fir, pine, and 38 food items.

Simultaneously, it was announced that the War Food Administration will assume the import regulation of certain foods previously controlled by the War Production Board. WFA also ordered one new commodity—unground pepper, black or white, under import restrictions.

The release of 53 items, effective Nov. 13, was announced as being in line with the policy of "easing controls as supply, shipping, and other strategic considerations permit."

The foods affected are: corn starch, dried cherries, alfalfa seed, dried buttermilk, canary seed, castor oil, castor beans, castor pomace, dried cream, dog food, certain fatty alcohols and acids, those dried fruits which are not specifically provided for in the import orders, dried grapes, grapes (other than hot-house), glycerine, hydrogenated or hardened oils and fats, whale oil (other than sperm), lard oil, mate, mate yerba, murumuru nuts and kernels, murumuru nut oil, inedible olive oil, edible onions, dehydrated onions, peaches (green, ripe or in brine), pears, racing or fancy pigeons, other pigeons, pimientoes, sheep, lamb, goat and other sausage casings, seal oil, tucum nuts and kernels, tucum oil, prunes, prunels and plums, livestock and poultry feed, wheat bran and shorts.

WPB removed from control the following articles: alpaca, llama, and vicuna hair; antimony; cotton-seed hull fiber; Spanish cedar logs and lumber; fir, pine, and prima vera logs and lumber; cotton waste; ergot; iodine; and iron ore.

In taking control of food imports, WFA issued a regulation which follows the pattern of WPB's import order and which requires importers of foods to obtain an authorization from WFA. Applications already made to WPB and authorizations issued to WPB will continue valid.

Relaxation of import controls was announced for a few other items, including alpargatas, deer skins, unmanufactured cow, horse, and goat skin leathers, and unmanufactured hemp (cannabis sativa type only). These still require import authorizations, but their sale in this country no longer is controlled.

Retail Store Sales For Entire Nation Increase 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sales of retail stores in the first nine months of 1944 were $49,110,000,000, 7 per cent above the corresponding period of last year.

The Commerce Department, making this estimate said that after adjustment for price changes, the 1944 sales showed a 5 per cent increase, reflecting some increase in unit quantities sold, but chiefly a shift to the purchase of higher priced lines.

September sales were calculated at $5,899,000,000, 8 per cent above September of last year.

Chain store and mail order sales in September were esimaed by the department at $1,329,000,000 10 per cent above September a year ago. Such sales in the first nine months of this year were estimated at $10,944,000,000, 6 per cent above the corresponding period of 1943.

Net U. S. Receipts Below a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—Net Government receipts in October fell below receipts of the same month a year ago, the daily Treasury statement showed.

October receipts were $2,000,713,162, compared with $2,030,326,394 in October, 1943. Receipts for the fiscal year continued higher than last year.

War spending in October was $7,478,651,387, compared with $6,997,921,971 in August and $6,988,980,653 in October of last year.

The total gross public debt increased about $744,000,000 in October. In September the debt figure had dropped about $300,000,000. Last July, when the Fifth War Loan Drive was on, the debt expanded by $7,500,000,000.

On Oct. 31 the debt stood at $211,807,257,550.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	345/8	365/8
American Manufacturing	513/4	543/4
American Manufac 5 pf	983/4	...
American Optical Co	291/2	311/2
American Wringer Co	105/8	...
Amoskeag Company	44	...
Amoskeag Company pf	83	...
Appleton Company	35	38
Applied Arts Corp	41/8	43/8
Arlington Mills	531/4	561/2
Art Metal Construction	28	293/4
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	303/4	323/4
Automobile Banking Corp A	27/8	31/8
Automobile Banking Corp A	27/8	31/8
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	193/8	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	213/4	24
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	...
Bendix2Home Appliance	87/8	93/8
Berkshire Fine Spinning	209/8	223/8
Berkshire Fine Spinning $5 pf	79 1/2	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	...
Boston Wharf Company	237/8	253/8
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	383/4	411/4
Brown Co	2.30	2.30
Brown Co pf	343/4	363/4
Brown Durrell	61/4	65/8
Campbell A S Co Inc	113/8	123/4
Chapman Valve Manufac	353/4	38
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	167/8	181/2
Colonial Stores	223/4	243/4
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	48	503/4
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29	311/2
Domestic Finance Corp pf	271/4	293/4
Draper Corporation	731/2	781/2
Durez Plastic Chemical	28	30
Dwight Manufacturing Co	163/8	177/8
Eastern Corporation	105/8	113/8
Eastern Corporation pf	213/8	231/4
Exolon Co	9/8	101/2
Family Finance Inc	131/4	141/2
Family Finance pf A	253/4	28
Food FairStroes Inc	481/4	511/4
Fruit of the Loom	361/4	39
General Fire Extinguisher	161/2	18
General Machinery	263/4	283/8
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10	117/8
Goodall Worsted Company	74	77
Graton & Knight Co	101/2	12
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93	...
*Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30	33
Great Northern Paper Co	351/2	371/2
Greenfield Tap & Die256 pf	68	...
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	22	...
Harrington & Richardson	11/4	13/4
Haskelite Mfg Co	7/8	8
Heywood-Wakefield Co	40	421/2
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	211/4	23
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	183/4	201/4
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	243/4	263/4
Hooker Electro Chem	301/4	323/4
International Detrola	153/4	171/8
Kendall Company	113/8	123/8
KKennedy's Inc pf	211/8	23
Landers Frary & Clark	383/4	411/4
Lincoln Stores Inc	253/4	271/2
Lincoln Stores 7	1071/2	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	77/8	85/8
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	121	126
Marathon Paper Mills	311/4	333/4
Martin-Rockwell Corp	66	691/4
Merck & Co	331/2	361/4
Merrimack Manufacturing	533/4	57
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	701/4	...
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	101/4	111/4
Moxie Co Class B	55/8	61/2
Nashawena Mills	207/8	223/8
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	78	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36	393/4
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	871/4	911/4
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	303/8	327/8
National Skirt Shops	165/8	181/4
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	753/4	801/4
New England Lime	61/4	73/8
Nicholson File Company	355/8	383/8
Nonquitt Mills	311/4	343/4
Ohio Finance	10	113/8
Oneida Limited	221/2	241/2
Parker Appliance	143/8	153/4
Plymouth Cordage Company	1221/2	1271/2
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71	...
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	92	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	3 3/4	3 5/8
Richardson Co	47	495/8
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	361/4	383/4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	361/4	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	671/4	...
Sanford Mills	48	501/2
Submarine Signal Co	391/4	413/4
Tampax Inc	51/4	61/2
Time Incorporated	68	71
Triumph Explosive Inc	4 1/4	5 3/8
United States Elastic Corp	173/8	173/8
US Envelope Company	80	841/2
US Envelope Co 7 pf	127	132
Waltham Watch Co	273/4	301/2
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	1013/4	1043/4
Wamsutta Mills Inc	311/2	333/4
Warner & Swasey Co	101/8	111/8
Warren Bros Class B	413/4	443/4
Warren Bros Class C	165/8	183/8
West Point Manufacturing	433/4	463/4
Wickwire Spencer Steel	123/8	133/4

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131 1/2	139 1/2
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50	52 1/2
Aetna Life (1.20a)	38 1/4	40
Agricultural (3a)	73	76 1/2
American Alliance (1a)	213/4	233/4
American Casualty Company	103/8	113/8
American Equitable (1)	163/8	177/8
American Insur Newark (1 1/2a)	143/4	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	521/2	551/2
American Reserve	173/4	191/4
American Surety (2 1/2)	573/4	601/4
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6 7/8	7 1/8
Bankers & Shippers (4)	771/2	821/2
Boston (16a)	609	639
Camden Fire (1)	203/8	223/8
City of New York (1/2e)	18	20
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	55	57
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	43 1/4	45 3/4
Federal (1.40)	48 1/2	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62 1/4	66 1/2
FiremenFund (SF) (3)	89	93
Firemen'sNewark (.40)	11 3/8	12 3/4
Franklin Fire (1)	22 1/2	24 1/2
General Reinsurance (2)	49	52
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1)	18	20
Glens Falls (1.60)	40 3/8	43 1/4
Globe & Republic (1/2)	7 7/8	9
Great Amer Insurance (1.20)	28	29 1/4
Hanover (1.20)	25 3/8	27 3/8
Hartford Fire (2a)	99 1/2	104
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41 1/2	44 1/2
Home Insurance (1.20)	27	28 3/4
Homestead (1 1/2)	14	0
Insurance Co N America (2 1/2a)	88	90 1/2
Jer. Insurance N Y (1.80)	36 1/4	39 1/4
Knickerbocker (1/2)	7 7/8	8 1/4
Maryland Casualty	8 1/4	9
Mass Bonding (3 1/2)	70	73 1/2
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	5 1/8	6 1/4
Merchants Fire Assn (1 1/2a)	46 1/4	49 3/4
National Fire (2)	58 1/2	61 1/2
National Liberty (.20a)	6 7/8	7 1/2
National Union (3a)	168	178
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	26	28
New Brunswick (1 1/2)	27 3/4	29 1/4
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	48
New York Fire (.80)	12 3/8	13 3/8
North River (1)	21 7/8	23 3/8
Northeast Ins	6 1/8	6 7/8
Northern (3a)	82 1/2	87
Pacific Fire (5)	92 1/2	97 1/2
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48 1/4	50 3/4
Peerless Casualty Company	13 5/8	14 1/4
Phoenix (2a)	83 7/8	87 3/4
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12 5/8	13 3/8
Providence-Washington (1a)	34 3/8	36 3/8
Reinsurance C New York (.075e)	4 3/8	6 3/4
Republic Ins Co Tex (1.20)	27 1/2	29 1/2
Revere (P) Ins (1.20)	21 1/4	23 3/4
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60a)	68 3/4	71 1/4
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45 1/4	47 3/4
Security (1.40)	13 5/8	14 3/8
Springfield (4 1/2a)	120 1/2	126
Standard Accident	25 1/2	28
Travelers (16)	529	544
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36 3/8	38 1/4
United States Fire (2)	47	49 1/4
United States Guar (1.60a)	68 1/2	73 1/2
Westchester (1.20a)	31 1/4	33 3/4

a—Also extra or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.89	4.26
Amerex Holding	26.50	28.375
American Business Shares	3.56	...
Axe Houghton Fund A	14.85	16.08
Bond Inv Trof America	103.33	107.64
Boston Fund	18.07	19.43
Broad Street Investing	30.35	32.81
Bullock Fund	16.03	17.57
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	29.22	31.41
Chemical Fund	9.76	10.56
Christiana Securities Co	2620.00	2720.00
Commodity Corp	4.38	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.50	47.50
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.45	24.11
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.77	14.78
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.25	42.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.93	21.46
Fund Investors Trust	23.34	25.58
General Capital	34.79	37.41
General Investors Trust	5.62	6.06
Group Securities Inc—		
Automobile Shares	6.07	6.68
Low Priced Shares	5.86	6.45
Railroad Shares	3.76	4.15
Railroad Equip Shares	4.38	4.83
Steel Shares	4.36	4.80
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.74	24.45
Institutional Sec: Bank Gr	.90	1.00
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.17
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.89	S-1	.....	27.10
B-2	29.77	S-2	.....	14.11
B-3	20.64	S-3	.....	11.67
B-4	10.58	S-4	.....	5.33
K-1	19.87	K-2	.....	24.92

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.60	...	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.80	...	
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.20	10.12	
Maryland Fund	5.45	6.05	
Mass Invest Tr	22.32	24.00	
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.12	11.96	
Mutual Invest	11.45	12.32	
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.49	
New England Fund	13.15	14.17	
New York Stocks			
Automobile	6.89	7.58	
Railroad	5.51	6.07	
Railroad Equip	4.16	4.43	
Steel	6.11	6.73	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	23.50	25.50	
Plymouth Fund Inc	54	59	
Putnam Fund	14.38	15.46	
Quarterly Income Shares	7.725	8.375	
Railway & Light Sec pf	110.00	...	
Repub Invest Fund	3.38	3.72	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.33	96.33	
State Street Invest	4.30	47.50	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	77	86	
Union pf Stk Fund	19.85	21.70	
Union com Stk Fund B	7.10	7.77	
Wellington Fund	17.24	18.82	
Fixed and Unit Type			
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875	
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.82	...	
Diversified Tr C	3.85	...	
Diversified Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45	
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.97	5.73	
Nation Wide Sec	3.00	...	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.50	....	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.22	....	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.88	....	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.77	....	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.46	....	
Super of Am Tr AA	2.43	....	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.40	....	
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.86	....	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.25	3.625
FirstBostonCorp	34.50	36.50

*Ex-dividend. (Sales prices as of 1 p. m.
‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13 3/4	15 1/4
Beverly Gas & Electric	42	...
Brockton Gas Light	9 3/4	10 1/8
Central Maine Power 6s pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	16 3/4	18 1/4
Conn Light & Power	44 3/4	47 1/4
Derby Gas & Electric	20 1/2	22 1/4
*Eastern Utilities Asso	25 3/8	27 3/8
Eastren Utilities Asso conv	2	2 1/4
Fall River Gas Works	25	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	40 3/4	43 1/2
Green Vermont Power pf	89	93
Hartford Electric Light	54 1/4	57
Haverhill Electric	27 3/4	30 1/4
Haverhill Gas Light	17 3/8	19 3/8
Holyoke Water Power	17	19
Lawrence Gas & Electric	22	...
Lowell Electric Light	40 3/4	43 1/4
Lynn Gas & Electric	86 1/4	90 1/4
Mass Power & Light pf	18 1/2	19 3/8
Mass Utilities Asso pf	35 1/2	38
Narragansett Elec pf	58 1/4	59 1/4
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	34 1/2	36 3/4
N E Power Ass'n 6 pf	61 3/4	63 3/4
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	106	110
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	100	104 1/4
N E Public Serv $7 pf	50 1/4	52 3/4
N E Public Serv 6 pf	46 3/4	49
Newport Electric	23 1/2	...
Providence Gas	8 3/8	9 1/2
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	109 1/2	114 1/2
R I Pub Serv pf	31 3/4	34 1/4
Dockland Light & Power	8 1/2	9 3/8
Springfield Gas Light	27 1/2	29 1/2
Western Mass Companies	24 3/8	26 7/8

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan	24 1/2	25 3/4
Bank of New York (4)	441	453
Bankers Trust (1.40)	32 1/2	33 3/4
Brooklyn Trust (4)	109	114
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	103 3/4	107 1/4
Chase National (1.40)	39 3/8	41 3/8
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	49 1/4	51 1/2
Commercial (1.60)	48 1/4	50 1/2
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	20 3/8	22 1/8
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	52 1/8	54 3/8
Empire Trust (3)	80	84
First National New York (80)	1695	1735
Guaranty Trust (12)	318	326
Irving Trust (.60)	14 3/8	15 1/8
Kings County (80)	1615	1665
Lawyers Trust (1)	38 1/4	41 1/4
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51 1/4	53 3/4
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51 3/4	53 3/4
J P Morgan	256 1/2	261 1/2
National City (1)	37 3/8	39 3/8
New York Trust (2 1/2)	100	104
Public (1 1/2)	44 1/4	46 1/4
Title Guaranty & Trust	10 1/4	11 1/8
United States (60a)	1425	1470

(a)Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	...
First National (2)	54	56 1/2
Merchants National (12)	327	342
†New England Trust (20)	‡400	...
National Rockland (2)	53 1/2	58 1/2
National Shawmut (1)	26 3/8	28 1/2
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	...
Second National (4)	127	134
†State Street Trust (8)	272	...
United States Trust (.50)	10 1/4	11 3/8
United States Trust pf (.80)	17 1/8	18 3/8
Webster & Atlas (2)	58 1/2	62 1/2

‡Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. †Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	51	53 1/2
Continental Illinois (4)	100	104
First National Chicago (8)	278	283
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	37 1/2	39 7/8

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	9	10 1/8
Piper Aircraft	3 7/8	4 1/2
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8 1/8	9 1/8

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3-RM. unfurn. apt. on top floor, preferably Marlboro St., Com. Ave. or Beacon St.; Boston Box R-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Sports News

Rookie-Studded Bruin Squad In Heavy Sessions at Arena

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Finally home after their two weeks of vigorous practice in Quebec and four stiff road games, the Boston Bruins today were faced with several problems. They had to find places to live. They had to practice for their next National Hockey League game against Rangers in New York Sunday night. And they had to point for a successful home debut against Chicago Black Hawks at Boston Garden next Tuesday evening.

The squad, headed by Coach Dit Clapper, reported here yesterday at noon, arriving from Chicago where last Sunday they won their first game of the season 6-3. The team went directly to the Arena for a two-hour workout during which pictures were taken.

Ross Took Charge

Manager Art Ross took personal charge of the practice session, which will be duplicated tomorrow, Friday, and Saturday. There was no workout today because there was no ice at the Arena. Consequently, the boys had today to themselves to look for a place to store their trunks.

There is a mixture of youth and experience on this current Bruins club, and the contrast between the fuzzy-cheeked rookies and seasoned veterans is noticeable. Oddly enough, the defense is strictly a veteran affair, while the rookies, outside of Goalie Harvey Bennett, are concentrated on the forward lines.

Back at the points are Clapper, Jack Crawford, Pat Egan, and Jake Shewchuk, whose combined years of major league servitude total 34 years. Bennett is the 19-year-old kid who backstopped Oshawa Generals to the junior championship of Canada last winter.

Two Waves Set

Up forward four veterans and seven newcomers present themselves to Manager Ross, who must place nine of them on three lines. Two of the waves are well set. The first has the Bruins famous one-two combination of Herbie Cain and Bill Cowley teaming with Bill Jennings, who was obtained from Detroit early this season in a trade for Pete Leswick. The second is an all-rookie affair which Ross calls his Typhoon Line and has Ken Smith at left wing, Frankie Mario at center, and Bill Cupulo at right wing.

The third line except for Art Jackson is uncertain. Yesterday Ross alternated Jackson as pivot between two sets of wings. One set was newcomer Paul Gladu and familiar Norm Calladine, and the other was the two rookies from Quebec Aces, Gino Rozzini and Armand Gaudreault. Another youngster, Marcel Filion is expected here momentarily.

Ross believes he has something in his kids. "We're building," he said, "and we're starting from the bottom, but I think we'll do all right. Wait and see."

Boston fans will see next Tuesday night.

* * *

Briefs: The Olympics made an auspicious start in defense of their Eastern League championship when they trounced New York Rovers 11-2 in Madison Square Garden last night . . . Theo Hamel, a wily and veteran center of many seasons in amateur hockey, came up with three goals and four assists . . . The Pics meet the Falcons in Philadelphia tonight, and then will play three more road games before returning to Boston for their first home game against Washington Lions at the Garden Nov. 13.

Rangers open their home season against Toronto tomorrow night, while Chicago goes to Montreal to play Canadiens . . . Rangers have dropped all three of their starts this season . . . Phil Watson will be in the New York line-up, as will Hank Goldup, who has been given his Army discharge.

National Hockey League

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	4	0	0	8	21	9
Montreal	3	1	0	6	10	10
Detroit	2	2	0	4	21	10
Chicago	1	2	0	2	16	20
Boston	1	3	0	2	11	20
New York	0	3	0	0	7	20

Trend Is Toward Returning Stars Through Minors

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Baseball still is busier saying good-bye to service-bound young men than welcoming heroes back from the war, but today's trend appears to be further toward normalcy for the first time in four years.

Normal times are a long way off, with baseball's national defense list containing 3,518 names in the minor leagues alone. But of the 150 reinstated to the active lists since Oct. 1, 1940, 87 have donned civies in the last 12 months, against only 63 in the previous three years.

Counting the voluntarily retired and ineligibles, largely players quitting the diamond for the duration to take war-plant jobs, the National Association's latest report from the office of President W. G. Bramham in Durham, N. C., shows a net loss of 4,353 performers since Oct. 1, 1940, of whom 517 gave up baseball since last Nov. 1.

The voluntarily retired list reflects the current trend, as 112 of 172 who left the game of their own will since last year have been reinstated.

Official bulletins on the major leagues from Commissioner K. M. Landis do not include four-year totals, but the back-to-the-game trend has been even more marked than in the minors. Since late June, 14 names have been added to the service list and seven have been removed, including Jim Bagby of Cleveland, Paul Gillespie of the Chicago Cubs, Dick Wakefield and John McHale of Detroit and Jack Brewer of the New York Giants.

Eastern Amateur League

Hockey Result Nov. 7

Boston 11, New York 2.

Minors Seem Headed For New Debate

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Minor league baseball appears to be heading toward another stormy session at its Dec. 6-8 annual conclave in Buffalo, where a revolt of the higher classification circuits may develop into an open split with the National Association.

If President Frank Shaughnessy of the International League can attract the support of the American Association and the Pacific Coast League, which has major league ambitions, a new Double A bloc will be organized, acting independently but in co-operation with the big show and other minors.

The most important result of such a revolt would be to make the three circuits directly accountable to Commissioner K. M. Landis instead of President W. G. Bramham of the Association.

Major Status

American Association support appears unlikely, although President George M. Trautman has reserved an opinion until after the meeting of his league's board of directors Dec. 3. Trautman has been mentioned as a possible successor to Bramham along with Presidents Thomas H. Richardson of the Eastern League, William G. "Billy" Evans of the Southern Association, Clarence Rowland of the Pacific Coast League and Shaughnessy.

Pacific Coast League directors insist upon major league status, a stand that has not drawn the support of the International or Association. A key plank in the platform President Rowland will put before the convention is an increase in the major league draft price from $7,500 to $15,000. Failing in this, the prosperous circuit has threatened to refuse to give up players selected in the annual fall draft grab bag. Such a stand would involve breaking away from all organized ball.

Key Factor

In the final estimate Bramham may be the key factor. The Durham, N. C., executive was reelected for a five-year term at $25,000 per last December at New York's highly controversial "battle of the proxies." Bramham is reported ready to take charge of the Buffalo convention.

If Bramham's health should make it impossible for him to attend, Richardson as chairman of the executive committee, would preside until a new leader could be named.

Modest Ferrell Approaching An All-Time Record

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Modest Rick Ferrell would be the last to mention it, but he is sporting a new American League catching record of 1,756 games.

By next summer, if everything goes well, the trim receiver for the Washington Senators hopes to establish baseball's all-time high for number of games caught at 1,791 or more.

In the hubbub of the 1944 pennant race, it passed quite unnoticed that Ferrell ran his string to 1,736 games in the final game in Detroit.

That comfortably surpassed two old records—1,721 games which Ray Schalk caught for the Chicago White Sox, 1912 to 1928, and Bill Dickey's total of 1,735 for the New York Yankees, 1928 to 1943.

But if left Ferrell 34 games short of Gabby Hartnett's over-all major league record of 1,790 games for the Chicago Cubs and New York Giants, 1922-1941.

If Ferrell does set an all-time record, he will have done it in record time, 16 seasons.

It took Schalk 17 seasons to catch 1,721 games, Dickey 16 seasons to get into 1,735 box scores and Hartnett 20 years to pile up his total of 1,790.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Consider the plight of the pore li'l Army football team . . . The Cadets have scored at better than a point-a-minute clip so far (some periods have been shortened), but if they don't beat 32 points against a still-good Notre Dame outfit Saturday they'll be tabbed as "bums" by comparison with their leading rival, Navy. . . . Judge Landis's official baseball book, which didn't come out this year because of paper shortage, will be published again next summer. . . . In an effort to get Utah's NCAA basketball champions to open their December eastern tour in Chicago, promoters promised plane reservations to Philadelphia. But the Utes turned it down because they'd promised Philly the opener.

* * *

Today's guest star: Arthur Edson, (AP)—"Anyone owning a goal line stand should get in touch with Coach Henry Frnka of Tulsa immediately." (Tulsa has scored 67 points in its last two games and lost both.)

* * *

Ted Collins and Bill Shea are planning to revive the Long Island Indians of the American Pro Football Association next year as a farm for their Boston Yanks . . . Don Bradman, the "Babe Ruth" of cricket, is through with the game . . . The combined age of 13 players on the College Point, N. Y., soccer club is 508 years. And New York also had a league for nine-year-olds . . . When Penn State's footballers were on their way to last week's Syracuse game, they stopped to join a bucket brigade and keep a fire from spreading from a barn to a farmhouse. Then when they reached Archbold Stadium the team caught fire. The 41-0 score was the largest in a 22-game series.

* * *

This corner still is looking for data and dis-a on outstanding schoolboy footballers . . . Latest report comes from Paris, Texas, where Fullback Jim Hickey completed seven passes in seven tries the other night. Three went to Gus Cothran for touchdowns . . . Can anyone beat a 1,000 average?

Bill Daley, playing left half for the Fort Pierce, Fla., Navy "Amphibs," still wears the same number—45—that he had at St. Cloud, Minn., high school, Minnesota and Michigan . . . Lieut. Bill Cartmill, who'll coach the Camp Kearns, Utah, basketballers this winter, used to play with Tommy Harmon at Michigan and, like Harmon, was shot down in action. Cartmill flew 29 missions over Europe and Africa.

Sugar Bowl Would Consider Big Ten

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8 (AP)—President A. B. Nicholas of the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association said that the Sugar Bowl would consider a Big Ten team for the New Year's Day Sugar Bowl game if that conference would allow its members to take part in post season classics.

Nicholas said that he had read in a Columbus, Ohio, paper that Ohio State was expecting a Bowl bid.

"So far as I know, the Big Ten hasn't changed its rule which has prevented its teams from playing in a Bowl game," Nicholas said, "but we would be glad to give Ohio State or any other Big Ten team consideration."

Bowling Lead

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (AP)—Chet Bukowski, 30-year-old Detroit war plant machinist, fired a sensational 1,772 total for eight games to take a commanding lead last night in the fourth annual diamond medal individual bowling classic.

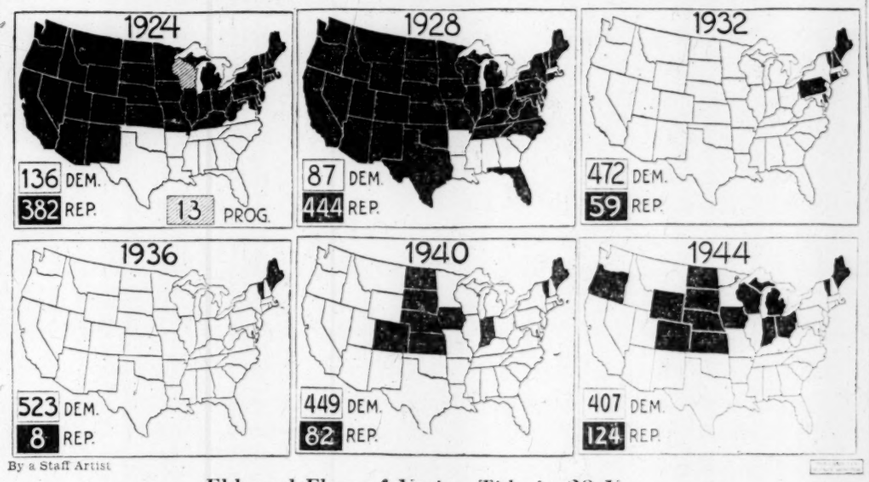
Bukowski's aggregate—made up of seven over-200 scores—was the highest total ever rolled in the tourney and gave him a 124 pin lead over Al Pasek of Cicero, Ill. The tourney concludes this weekend with 224 of the 512 entries to shoot.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn C. 37, C. C. N. Y. 0.

Presidential Elections at a Glance



By a Staff Artist

Ebb and Flow of Voting Tide in 20 Years

Democratic and Republican standing in electoral votes for the five previous presidential elections, with the latest returns, still incomplete, indicated for the current contest. Michigan, Ohio, and New Jersey remained indecisive as late returns rolled in. They totaled 60 votes.

Iowa Planning To Link State By Air Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 8—Iowa communities have taken the initiative in planning for postwar aviation development with the intention of not letting the state remain "backward," as it did, with many others, during the early days of the automobile era with its muddy roads.

Iowa became noted for its bad roads, and the air-minded citizens don't want history to repeat itself when the war is over, and instead are painting a future picture of shipping frozen farm products almost directly from the farm by air. Developments for postwar aviation in the state include:

1. A total of 24 communities have voted bond issues for airport construction, with 22 others planning on building airports.

2. A proposed network of 16 feeder airlines which would connect with 95 of the 99 counties in the state.

3. A new state aviation law which would establish a state aeronautics commission to supervise and tax airplanes similar to motor vehicle laws.

Due to Flying Enthusiasts

Credit for the advance developments can go to the air-minded citizens in the state—those who are vitally interested in seeing forward steps taken because they are connected with various branches of aviation.

The group includes fliers, airport owners and managers, flight operators, members of the state civil air patrol, commercial air lines, the State Aeronautics Commission, and the Iowa chapter of the National Aeronautics Association.

This group has held one statewide conference and is planning a second conference. The meeting largely discussed airport development and adoption of the proposed state aviation law.

On the score of airport development, a total of 40 Iowa communities now have some sort of an airfield at which planes can land and gas up. Most of the fields are small and lack the facilities for handling larger planes, except at Des Moines and several of the larger cities.

A total of 24 communities have voted bond issues totaling well over $2,000,000 for airport construction work. This list includes some of the cities already with small airports. In addition, 22 other communities are planning on building airports.

Only One Bond Issue Lost

Only in one community has a bond issue been defeated and this was at Perry, where a $40,000 bond issue was turned down largely because efforts to get out the voters failed and as a result a second proposal for a $50,000 bond is now up for consideration.

Some of the larger bond issues approved include $450,000 at Waterloo, $325,000 at Cedar Rapids, $165,000 at Clinton, $160,000 at Davenport, $150,000 at Mason City, $140,000 at Burlington, $130,000 at Dubuque, and $100,000 at Keokuk.

Many of these cities are located on the proposed feeder line network program already submitted by the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce to the Civil Aeronautics board.

This network would include 2,188 miles of airline and include every important city in the State with no town of 1,000 population more than an hour's auto drive from an airport. At least every section of the State would be within 50 minutes' flying time of Des Moines, which would serve as the hub of the network.

Rivalry Among Cities

The proposed network has run into some controversy, however, with the larger cities in the State opposing a program which would make Des Moines the center hub and as a result receive all incoming and outgoing traffic and freight. The other cities have protested to the Board on the grounds they would be required to travel to Des Moines before connecting with the major airlines.

The proposed aviation law would levy a tax of three cents a gallon on all aviation gasoline, tax airplanes like automobiles with a 1.5 per cent of the manufacturer's list price and an annual 25 per cent reduction in valuation. Pilots also would be required to pay an annual license fee.

The new aeronautics commission would regulate aviation in conjunction with federal authorities, make rules and regulations to promote airport construction, supervise airports and other aviation facilities, supervise aircraft and personnel licensing, supervise zoning and air marking.

The proposed law would be submitted to the Iowa Legislature which convenes next January.

Bilts Returns

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—Co-captain Joe Bilts is in his left tackle spot on the Colgate University football team for the first time since the opening of the season. He has been sidelined by injuries.

Paul Redfield, regular left tackle, has been shifted to right tackle where he is alternating with Andy Williamson, Marine hero from the South Pacific. The Red Raiders play at Holy Cross Saturday.

Missouri Democrats Win Governorship in Big Upset

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Democrats scored an upset in Missouri and today threatened half a dozen more of the 26 Republican governorships.

It was apparent that the Democrats had checked if not reversed the Republican gubernatorial trend that started in 1938. As recently as two years ago, the G. O. P. made a net gain of five governorships.

Missouri elected Phil M. Donnelly, Democratic attorney, to the seat which Republican Gov. Forrest C. Donnell gave up to run for the Senate. In Massachusetts and Washington, Democratic candidates piled up leads in voting the followed the pattern of the Roosevelt-Dewey presidential race.

Idaho voters chose Charles C. Gossett (D) over William C. Detweiler (R).

In Illinois, Ohio and Delaware—now under Republican control—the Democratic nominees were either out in front or running so close behind their G. O. P. rivals that the outcome was in doubt.

Tobin Leads in Massachusetts

Maurice J. Tobin, Democratic Mayor of Boston, collected a lead of more than 100,000 over Republican Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill in the hot Massachusetts contest for the vacated seat of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who ran for the Senate.

Senator Mon C. Wallgren, Democrat, was running ahead of incumbent G. O. P. Gov. Arthur B. Langlie in the early count in Washington. Another Democratic Senator, Samuel D. Jackson of Indiana, was in front of Republican Ralph F. Gates in a close race in that State, which has had Democratic governors since 1932.

Republican governors assured of re-election included Raymond E. Baldwin, Connecticut; Andrew F. Schoeppel, Kansas; M. Q. Sharpe, South Dakota, and Dwight Griswold, Nebraska. Other Republicans elected included Mortimer R. Proctor, Vermont, and Robert D. Blue, Iowa. Among the indicated winners were Republican Governors Harry F. Kelly of Michigan; Walter S. Goodland, Wisconsin, and Edward J. Thye, Minnesota.

Democrats Re-elected

Democratic incumbents returned for new terms included Governors Sidney P. Osborn, Arizona; J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island; and Coke R. Stevenson, Texas.

Illinois' Republican Governor Dwight H. Green waged a nip-and-tuck battle with Democratic State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney of Chicago, which tightened as downstate votes accumulated.

Ohio's "battle of mayors" was one of the closest governorship races in the country, Republican Mayor James Garfield Stewart of Cincinnati and Democratic Mayor Frank J. Lausche of Cleveland alternated in the lead in a see-saw contest with less than 1,000 votes separating them at times.

Reversal in Trial of Mexicans Eases Discrimination Charge

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California Axis insinuations penetrating South America to the effect that the courts of California have discriminated against Americans of Mexican ancestry have been convincingly refuted by the Second District Court of Appeals' reversal of the conviction of 12 young Mexican-Americans sentenced for murder in Los Angeles more than a year and a half ago, in the opinion of the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee.

The men, three of whom had been sentenced to life imprisonment for first-degree murder, are free. Several of them have signified their intention to get into the armed forces as soon as possible. Four of the nine who were sentenced for second-degree murder for terms to be set by the Board of Prison Terms had been paroled and either were holding jobs or were in the armed forces. According to a spokesman for the California Youth Authority, the behavior in prison of every one of the accused was exemplary.

One of the attorneys for the defense, George Shibley, who many times was rebuked by the presiding judge in the original trial, made this comment on the reversal: "I'm sure that this decision not only dissipates the propaganda campaign which has branded Mexicans as lawbreakers, but that it will go far to impress the people of Latin America with the sincerity of our good-neighbor policy."

Evidence Held Insufficient

The Court of Appeals based its reversal on the grounds that the original evidence against the 12 young men, as introduced before Superior Judge Charles W. Fricke, was insufficient to warrant conviction. Following the announcement of this opinion on Oct. 4, Los Angeles County District Attorney Fred N. Howser waited almost two weeks to ask for dismissal of the charges before Superior Judge Clement D. Nye. Mr. Howser stated that his office had no further evidence to submit and Judge Nye granted the dismissal.

This ends what was known internationally as the Sleepy Lagoon case, so named from the district in a Los Angeles suburb where on the night of Aug. 1, 1942, Jose Diaz was found allegedly murdered following a fight at a picnic. In the course of subsequent investigations, hundreds of boys and girls of teen age, plus young adults, almost all of them of Mexican ancestry, were arrested by the Sheriff's office and held for questioning.

Of 24 youths, some under 18 and only a few over 22, indicted by the Grand Jury, two asked for a separate trial, five were quickly acquitted, five were convicted on misdemeanor charges and served short terms. Blame for the murder never was convincingly placed, in the opinion of the committee.

The Appellate Court does not cite evidence of racial prejudice detrimental to the defendants in the reversing opinion written by Associate Justice Thomas P. White and concurred in by Presiding Justice John M. York and Associate Justice William C. Doran. Nevertheless, the committee points out, the record of the original trial and of the atmosphere of suddenly stirred-up anti-Mexican feeling in Southern California during the trial, appear to give plausibility to a widely entertained feeling that the defendants were looked upon as a suspect by the court merely by reason of their Mexican ancestry.

Race Feeling Evident

Mass arrests and drag-net methods used by the Los Angeles City police in some quarters during the later zoot-suit riots made plain to many citizens, the committee believes, the dangerous possibility that even in Los Angeles, where the Mexican group had long lived peaceably, race feeling could be incited by misinterpreting, with a racial bias, events that held no genuinely innate racial significance, but would have meant crime or at least delinquency in any color.

The Appellate Court's opinion severely criticizes Superior Judge Fricke for the way he presided at the trial, at the end of which he refused an appeal for a new hearing. "We are satisfied," the opinion states, that the trial judge injured materially the defense of the appellants by the character of the rebukes administered." This alludes particularly to "reprimands and severe castigation administered by the Court" to Attorney Shibley.

The opinion also includes a strong word of protest against mass-trial procedure. Admitting that a joint trial may speed the wheels of justice—as it did not, certainly, in this case—the Appellate Court finds no justification for speed if any defendant is denied his right to speedy and effective aid in counsel.

The Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee, headed by author-attorney Carey McWilliams, worked diligently to bring the case before the Court of Appeals following the conviction. The recent reversal, Mr. McWilliams says, is being greeted in Latin America with enthusiasm and is strengthening the United Nations' cause below the border.

British Jute Weavers Plan Wider Range of Fabrics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A wide range of fabrics to compete with some of the better-known manufacturers of fibers is planned by jute weavers in the United Kingdom, who contend that jute can be used satisfactorily for linings in suits, as an embroidery textile, and in furniture upholstery, the United States Department of Commerce recently learned through trade reports.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Washington Redskins led eastern division of National Football League, Chicago Bears headed western half.

Three Years Ago

Notre Dame defeated Navy, 20-13, and Harvard drubbed Army, 20-6.

Five Years Ago

University of Pittsburgh dropped football relations with Duquesne.

Ten Years Ago

Ford Frick was elected president of the National League for one-year term.

Nine of Ball's Isolationists Are Eliminated in Senate Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—How have the 16 so-called "obstructionists or rabid isolationists" cited by Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota fared in the Senate election?

The answer is that nine have been eliminated.

All things considered, observers regard this as one of the outstanding election results and a remarkable turnover.

Senator Ball did not mention the Senators by name, but indicated by the record whom he had in mind.

Four of the potential "obstructionists" were defeated within their own parties in the primaries. Party voters obviously did not want to face the election with their vulnerable "nationalist" incumbents. A fifth, Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, voluntarily withdrew, faced with certain defeat.

These five were: Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri; D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho; Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon; E. D. Smith (D) of South Carolina; Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina.

Analysis indicates each of these five has been replaced by a new Senator who may reasonably be supposed to favor world security organization.

Senator Ball also declared that there were 11 other Senators up for re-election who were "obstructionists," eight of these Republicans, three Democrats.

The impartial editorial research reports, which checked Senator Ball's statement with Senate voting records, concluded he had the following in mind:

Republicans: Aiken, Vermont; Danaher, Connecticut; Davis, Pennsylvania; Nye, North Dakota; Reed, Kansas; Taft, Ohio; Tobey, New Hampshire; and Wiley, Wisconsin.

Democrats: Downey, California; Gillette, Iowa, and McCarran, Nevada.

Yesterday's election eliminated four of the above, Danaher and Davis, Nye and Gillette. Furthermore a fifth, McCarran, although returned in the election, had a scare in the primary, where he was almost defeated.

Effects of these defeats is already evident on the other 64 Senators even though they were not up this year for re-election.

For example, Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, angrily took exception to the campaign characterization "isolationist" applied to him by Vice-President-elect Truman. Twenty years ago Senator Walsh probably would have boasted of the phrase.

Defeat in the House of arch-isolationist Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, and Stephen A. Day (R) of Illinois, also underlines the trend.

Mantle of 'Respectability' Seen Liquor Trade Screen

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Prohibition sentiment is steadily increasing across the nation. No one is more aware of it than the distillers and brewers themselves, says Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, newly elected President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Alarmed at the spread of local option, the liquor industry is pouring money to fight it into every town, no matter how small, where the issue is coming before the voters, Mrs. Colvin told a press conference here recently. And it is trying desperately, and ever more subtly, she pointed out, to spread a mantle of respectability over the liquor trade—in advertisements, and by going even to the extent of hiring dry leaders to help the liquor industry combat drunkenness:

"They call it 'self-regulation,'" Mrs. Colvin explained. "They say they know there are sore spots in the trade, violations of law, selling to minors, to drunkards, after hours. They acknowledge these things and say they want to change them.

"Then they go to some of the finest people in the community and suavely persuade them to help 'clean up' the industry. They say 'You know you can't hope for prohibition. But here's your real opportunity to do some temperance work. The thing for you to do is to get in on the inside and really help clean up these places.'

Some Drys Misled

And some drys, "just as sincere and honest as they can be," have been misled into thinking this is a way to help prohibition, Mrs. Colvin said. In a few cases some ostensible drys have let a salary of $10,000 or $15,000 a year help to persuade them, she says.

This "self-regulating" plan started in Nebraska, after beer was legalized, she explained. Honky-tonks and cheap dance halls sprang up along rural Nebraska roads, after national approval was placed upon beer. Young people frequented these places. Juvenile delinquency greatly increased. Their elders became alarmed, and called for local option.

"Then," related Mrs. Colvin, "the liquor people stepped in. They hired a fine, clean, upstanding Christian man, a Y. M. C. A. secretary, to 'help them clean up the situation.' They put ads in the newspapers of the State, saying they recognized the evils and had a plan to get rid of them. They asked the co-operation of all good people in their 'self-regulation' scheme.

Liquor Trade Takes Credit

"Afterwards," says Mrs. Colvin, "the liquor people boasted they had done just what they set out to do—they had headed off a local option campaign."

This sort of thing has been multiplied many times since, she maintained, and is still going on.

The liquor interests had a slogan just after repeal that went: "We don't want people to drink more liquor, but we want more people to drink liquor," and this is what they are trying to bring about, according to Mrs. Colvin, through making it appear that drinking is respectable.

"Of course, they don't want people to become drunk," she says, "for drunkenness reflects upon the liquor business. Thus all their talk in advertisements, and otherwise, about 'temperance.' Their aim, and no one should be misled about it, is to sell liquor—to sell, sell, sell, make profits, and more profits, but they would like to know how to keep people from getting drunk and spoiling the reputation of their business."

Prohibition Need Cited

Prohibition is the only way, she declared, to wipe out drunkenness.

To show the extent of liquor advertising today, she points out that in one week five magazines have contained liquor advertising as follows, despite the wartime paper shortage: 8 pages, 7 pages, 6½ pages, 5½ pages, and 14 pages.

And as for the wartime transportation problems, she notes that at the annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association in Chicago early this year, Herbert J. Charles, President of the Association said:

"The WPB and later the WFA with the Office of Defense Transportation has repeatedly sought to curtail transportation of your product both by rail and truck. . . . I can point with pride to the accomplishments of your Association in the preservation of the right to transport your product."

Record in W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Colvin has had long experience in W. C. T. U. work. She comes here from New York, where she has been President of the New York State W. C. T. U., and Vice-President-at-large of the national organization. Her husband is D. Leigh Colvin, Ph. D., noted dry advocate and presidential candidate of the Prohibition Party in 1936. There is one daughter, Virginia Leigh, who is a Fellow at the Yale School of Alcohol Studies.

Mrs. Colvin took up her new duties officially Nov. 1, and will live in Evanston, Ill., national headquarters of the W. C. T. U.

She succeeds Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, who declined re-election at the recent national conference in Columbus, Ohio, saying she thought 11 years was long enough for anyone to hold the office.

Mrs. Smith is not retiring from W. C. T. U. work, however. Recently in her home State of Iowa she was unanimously elected President of the State organization. This is a resuming of work she did for a number of years before becoming national President. Tributes to Mrs. Smith's past work have been flooding the mails, the national headquarters says—some from Congressmen.

War Dads Seek Immigrant Bar For 10 Years After End of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Members of the American War Dads organization, who held their first national convention here recently, passed resolutions that immigration to the United States be stopped for 10 years after the war, that all prisoners of war in this country be returned immediately on cessation of hostilities, and that the names of all conscientious objectors and draft dodgers be posted in all courthouses for three years after the war.

Rennie L. Arnold of Petersburg, Va., was re-elected National President and Arch Stafford of Omaha was chosen National Secretary. St. Louis was selected for the 1945 convention city.

President Roosevelt said, in a message to the convention, "The present war—the most terrible the world has ever known—has become, perforce, more of a family matter than any previous war with our sons, daughters, wives, and thousands of mothers participating so diligently and faithfully in the thousands of home and battle area tasks, indispensable to the welfare of our armed forces and to the successful prosecution of the war.

"Now that the battles are going our way on land and sea, we must see to it that there is no diminution in the effort at home—in the plants and factories and in our community activities. All of us together are doing our utmost to maintain the momentum so vigorously and valiantly achieved by our fighting forces and those of our Allies."

H. Roe Bartle, National War Dads Executive Secretary, in a keynote address, asked the War Dads to form an organization of "fighting fathers on the home front to keep America American—a nonsectarian and nonpartisan organization." He said: "The War Dads must have a rehabilitation plan that contains everything from hospitalization for veterans to seeing to it that G. I. Joe gets a job in which he can earn an honest day's pay."

Reminiscent of the founding of the War Dads, Mr. Arnold said: "The idea spread rapidly across the country as the fathers of men and women in the service foresaw the need of such an organization based on unselfish service to the boys and girls in the armed forces. . . . Matters of legislation, including such as voting rights and the original G. I. Bill of Rights, had the early study and active approval of the National War Dad Council, backed by the support of local chapters over the country.

"Local chapters have been and are now engaged in much other current service to those boys and girls. . . . They are engaged in a multiplicity of activities designed to aid and entertain the man and woman now in service, as well as meet his or her problems when discharged."

He stressed the fact that the War Dads work with existing service organizations and do not desire to replace them.

O-sterberg Wins

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Armand Osterberg, of the New York University, won the metropolitan intercollegiate cross-country championship yesterday. He ran the five-mile course in 27:59.6 and finished 200 yards ahead of his nearest competitor.

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U. S. Sets World Records In Merchant Ship Trading

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Never since the days when wooden Yankee clippers carried the Stars and Stripes over the Seven Seas has American shipping held a place comparable to the one it occupies today. The miracle of American shipbuilding, which by mid-1944 has given the United States a merchant fleet more than twice as large as before the war, is equaled only by the skill and efficiency with which American vessels are directed to and from the four corners of the world.

The speed of maritime transportation has been increased, vast amounts of tonnage are being saved through a more rational utilization of available shipping space, and loading and unloading operations, which used to require more than half of the number of days needed for a 5,000 round mile-voyage, have been expedited—and all this under the most difficult war conditions. New routes have been opened, new ports equipped, and supplies from and to America are being carried over greater distances than ever before.

Credit for these remarkable achievements belongs to the United States War Shipping Administration and to the shipping companies operating under its direction which in 1943 carried more than 80 per cent of America's imports and around 60 per cent of the dry cargoes (excluding oil and other liquid materials) originating in the United States. The transportation services of the Army and Navy and Allied shipping also have contributed to this feat.

Detailed Report Given

The secrecy, which for more than three years surrounded America's shipments overseas, was lifted recently in a report addressed by Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land to the President of the United States. This report shows for the first time the quantities of freight, which the approximately 13,500,000 gross tons of shipping operated by the War Shipping Administration at the end of 1943, carried to neutral countries and Allies.

A table contained in this report comparing dry cargoes shipped over various routes in the last two years gives a dramatic picture of the various phases of the global battle of transportation and shows how the victorious advance of Allied armies in Russia, North Africa, and Europe has affected the ocean highways of the world. Political developments also throw their shadow over this report.

The two most outstanding factors in American shipping strategy in 1942 and 1943 were (1) the preparations for the opening of a second front, first in North Africa and then in Europe, and (2) the rushing of weapons, means of transportation, and other vital supplies to land-locked Russia. While the materials needed for an all-out air offensive and for the invasion of the Continent have raised Britain's share from less than one fourth of all United States shipments in 1942 to almost one third in 1943—an increase of 45 per cent, Russia's share of the total represented 16 per cent in the last year. Although deliveries to the U. S. S. R. went up by 60 per cent between 1942 and 1943, they still amounted to less than one half of the volume of shipments to Great Britain and Ireland.

Supplies for Russia

One of the most amazing developments disclosed in Admiral Land's report is the delivery of almost 2,000,000 tons of supplies to Russia by way of the Pacific. The fact that the U. S. S. R. in 1943 received more than three times as much as in 1942 via Vladivostok and the Arctic sea route through the Bering Strait shows that the Soviets have been able to maintain and possibly even to extend long-distance rail transportation across Siberia, despite the tremendous drain upon their railways in Europe.

It also brings to light some of the advantages inherent in Russia's neutrality in the Far East. The extraordinary increase of American deliveries to trans-Pacific Russia was possibly only because the great majority of the goods shipped to Vladivostok and other ports on Russia's Pacific coast, past Paramushiro and the chain of Japanese island outposts south of Kamtchatka, were carried in Soviet bottoms.

At the same time, shipments to Russia across the North Atlantic dwindled from 938,000 tons in 1942 to 542,000 tons in 1943, although by the end of last year barely 1 per cent of ships carrying Lend-Lease deliveries were sunk, against an average loss of 12 per cent in 1942.

Rise and Fall in Cargoes

The improvement of transportation facilities in Iran and the opening of the Mediterranean short-cut account for the substantial increase of shipments to Russia by way of the Persian Gulf, which have been stepped up from 1,158,000 tons of 1,847,000 tons.

On the other hand, the volume of shipments has gone down considerably on the routes to the Caribbean, to the Red Sea, and the East Mediterranean and in the so-called short-trades to Canada, New Foundland, and Bermuda. The dwindling of America's seaborne deliveries, the latter from more than 3,000,000 to 369,000 tons seems to be due mainly to the swift growth of Canadian war production and shipping and to the development of direct air-ferry services from the United States to Britain.

The shrinking of shipments to the West Indies by almost one quarter can be attributed to the defeat inflicted upon Germany's long-range submarines and to the completion of America's defenses in and around the Caribbean. In the Red Sea and the East Mediterranean, American deliveries became less urgent since General Montgomery's forces carried the war from the border of Egypt to Tunisia. Toward the end of the year, the beginning eclipse of the Middle East Supply Center in Cairo may have contributed to the decrease of American exports to this area.

Trade Shift to Pacific

The growing tension between the United States and Argentina is reflected by a slight reduction of United States shipments to the east coast of South America. A similar decrease in the Pacific short trades might be explained by the fact that the center of operations against Japan has shifted from the American west coast to the central and south Pacific. Shipments to the latter area increased by almost one third between 1942 and 1943; shipments to India and Ceylon by almost 40 per cent.

The greatest increase took place in American shipments to the North African theater of war (77 per cent), while shipments to West Africa decreased by approximately one tenth, the opening of the Mediterranean having deprived the air ferry and caravan routes across Equatorial Africa of much of their former importance. Today, shipments to both, North and West Africa have probably dropped to a fraction of their former volume.

United States shipping has been placed, to a relatively small extent only, in the service of America's Allies.

Effect of Lend-Lease

Lend-Lease materials and commodities represented less than one third of the shipments controlled by the War Shipping Administration in 1942 and dropped to 29 per cent at the end of last year, while cargo for American forces overseas increased from 41 per cent to almost half of the total volume.

It also is significant that American imports from overseas went up by 12 per cent, as compared to an 8 per cent increase in shipments from the United States to various pars of the world. The growth of America's merchant fleet in the current year already has brought about a further extension of American foreign trade.

It is unlikely, however, that the amount of tonnage carried will increase subsantially above the present level. Much more tonnage is needed to supply the Far Eastern theater of war which is three times as far from the United States as Europe. Two or three times as much merchant tonnage may be needed, according to Admiral Land's report, "to bring a weight of arms equal to those now blasting the Germans, to bear on the Japanese scattered on hundreds of islands and on the mainland of Asia," while, at the same time, "a considerable portion of America's merchant fleet will be needed to rehabilitate the continent of Europe."

Books-Maps Linked By Art Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 — Nearly 1,800 "most important" books of the year, a majority of which are on international subjects and displayed under air travel maps indicating the closely connected peoples that make up today's world, are on view at the 39th annual National Arts Club's exhibit of new books. They will remain on exhibition through Nov. 29.

The books have been chosen by approximately 100 publishers in all parts of the United States. They are shown broadside on open shelves under such classifications as international, war, religion, economics, essays, juvenile, poetry, arts, humor, and other headings. Introducing the exhibit, as one enters the room, is a series of original drawings of maps by Richard Edes Harrison.

Those on the "international" shelves are remarkable for quality and number this year, according to Frank Chapin Bray, chairman of the exhibition. Russia and the South American countries appear most frequently in the titles, although the Middle East, the Pacific, and Europe are well represented. War books include a number dealing with demobilization and peace, while those on the action front deal with firsthand experiences in many cases—experiences of pilots, Marines, the Coast Guard, veterans, and dogs.

The output on religious themes is large. Books by clergymen, as well as books about churchmen, or setting forth religious views, along with others on philosophy, are numerous. Biography relates to statesmen of the Americas and Europe, and persons in the labor and women's movements.

Humor is present in a collection of bright-looking volumes, some of which record what a man in the armed services finds to laugh about.

In the field of poetry there is the greatest shrinkage, according to Mr. Bray.

Fiction is still to the front, apparently, and the department for "mysteries" is as large as ever. Despite difficulties of printing in wartime, there are several shelves of art books, some of them profusely illustrated.

Books for older boys and girls, in addition to the assortment for juveniles, are of high quality, Mr. Bray emphasized. Several in this group are devoted to the part youth is playing in patriotic and occupational service, due to the war effort.

Prices Rise 122 Per Cent On 69 Items in Norway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Prices in Norway for 69 essential items of consumers' goods average 122 per cent above the price level of 1939, despite the Nazi price freeze in April, 1940, reports the United States Department of Commerce.

Meats, which are practically unobtainable, did not increase as sharply in price as some other commodities, such as various garments which range from an increase of 75 per cent for men's trousers to 246 per cent for dress shirts.

Mammoth Marine Air Station Probably World's Biggest Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHERRY POINT, N. C., Nov. 7—Statistics released recently by Navy and Marine Corps officials, after having been kept secret during the past three years for reasons of military security, disclose that the Marine air station at Cherry Point is not only one of the most mammoth construction projects of World War II but also probably the largest airport in the world.

Approximately $82,000,000 already has been spent or authorized for construction at Cherry Point and its seven auxiliary air facilities and four outlying fields. The main airfield, originally named for the late Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Cunningham, the first Marine officer to become a naval aviator, has its huge runways so arranged that planes may take off and land in the same directions at the same time.

More paving was perhaps done on this project than at any other place at one time in history. There were mixed and placed 500,000 cubic yards of concrete. The 600,000 square yards of concrete areas for airplane parking would be equivalent to 27 miles of 20-foot highways. The 5,431,500 square yards of asphalt pavement for roads, streets, runways, and vehicle parking would be equivalent to 242 miles of 20-foot roads.

Self-Contained City

Cherry Point is a self-contained city, with a $1,500,000 electric plant, a modern water plant, an incinerator, a sewage-disposal system, automatic dial telephone service, and a heating plant capable of serving a town of 25,000. A railroad extends 7.8 miles on the base, and a Marine railway repairs crash boats and other craft used on the local waterways.

Approximately 1,600 buildings have been erected, not counting 2,500 temporary structures. This means that almost four temporary or permanent buildings have been finished every day during the past three years.

Largest of all is the Assembly and Repair Building. Covering 8.75 acres, with planned extensions that will take it over 11 acres, this department for aircraft and engine overhauling, costing $5,500,000, is considered the largest and most up-to-date assembly and repair shop at any naval establishment either inside or outside the United States.

5,000 Acres of Land

About 5,000 acres of land were cleared and grubbed at the station and its auxiliary fields. About 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth had to be excavated. About 5,000,000 feet of timber were cut for building clearance and converted into lumber at a sawmill on the base. In the construction 50,000,000 board feet of lumber and 20,000,000 bricks were used.

On the main station are 23 miles of drainage pipes, 20 miles of sewers, 26 miles of water mains, seven miles of steam distribution, and 22 miles of telephone wires. If outlying fields were included, these totals would be raised 50 per cent.

That excellent results were attained by the construction forces, numbering as high as 8,000 at the peak of employment, is proved by their winning six Public Works awards: First in the nation for three months and two quarters and second in the nation during another quarter. Thirty-two civilian workers received meritorious civilian service awards.

The first detachment of Marines landed here for guard duty on Dec. 10, 1941. Since then, thousands of Leathernecks have been stationed at this operating and training center, the Marine Corps' largest air station.

Many Women Marines

Women reserves arrived first during May, 1943. There are now more women Marines here than at any other naval or Marine station. Freeing many of the aviators for combat duty overseas, they are taking over practically all their assignments except actual flying and fighting.

Now under the command of Brig. Gen. Lewie G. Merritt, U. S. M. C., of Ridge Spring, S. C., the air station and its auxiliary facilities place primary emphasis upon the preservation of the individual Marine and the success of the team of which he is a part by providing him with training superior to that of the enemy.

Fighter, medium bombardment, and photographic squadrons are given daily rehearsals for the conditions they will face in combat. Practiced, too, are problems in dive bombing, strafing, intruder tactics and antisubmarine-patrol duties. Other courses include free and fixed gunnery, chemical warfare, aerology, radio, celestial navigation, parachuting, and combat conditioning.

Marine aviators have already achieved indelible fame during World War II at Wake Island, Midway, the Solomons and other parts of the Pacific. A number of these aces are now on duty here to teach thousands of other flying Marines, eager to get their bomb sights focused on Berlin or Tokyo.

Swedes See Wide Market For Wallboard Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Sweden has just placed in operation a new wallboard factory with a capacity of 10,000 metric tons annually, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

A steadily increasing market is expected, including an increase in domestic consumption to record levels due to plans now in progress to relieve the present housing shortage.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — Daily Features Page — Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Abed-nego (Dan. 3:12)—*A-bed'-ne-go* (*a* as in sofa, first *e* short, second quick-long as in event, *o* long).

Ashpenaz (Dan. 1:3)—*Ash'-pe-naz* (both *a*'s short, *e* quick-long as in event).

Azariah (Dan. 1:11)—*Az-a-ri'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in sofa, *i* long).

Daniel (Dan. 1:8)—*Dan'-yel* (*a* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent). He discloses gifts of interpretation; but for all that, he is reckoned a greater personage as statesman than as prophet.

Dura (Dan. 3:1)—*Du'-ra* (*u* long as in cube, *a* as in sofa). No more seems to be known about Dura than is noted in the scriptural text. It was located on the plains and it was the scene of the image of gold and of the burning fiery furnace of the Book of Daniel.

Dynasties—*Di'-nas-tiz* (first *i* long, second short, *a* clipped-short as in account); or, especially in Britain, *din'-as-tiz* (*i*'s short).

Ensample (Phil. 3:17)—*En-sam'-p'l* (*e* short, *a* as in ask). Same as "example." Archaic, though retained in modern use for purposes of rhetoric. It goes back to the thirteenth century. The prefix *en-* gives way to *ex-* after the seventeenth century. The Greek word of Paul's text means "impress" or "model." The Latin Bible renders this with *formam*, "shape." Wycliffe, making his English translation after the Latin, has "form." Tyndale, going back to the original, chooses "ensample," and he is copied by Authorized.

Hananiah (Dan. 1:11)—*Han-a-ni'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in sofa, *i* long).

Jairus (Mark 5:22)—*Ja'-i-rus* (*a* long, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* clipped-short as in circus). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, *ja-i'-rus* (*a* quick-long as in chaotic, *i* long, *u* clipped-short). There can be no question of right and wrong between stress on the first syllable and stress on the second, except that the latter is more according to classic rule. But practice sometimes overrides rule.

Melzar (Dan. 1:11)—*Mel'-zar* (*e* short, *a* as in arm).

Meshach (Dan. 3:12)—*Me'-shak* (*e* long, *a* short).

Mishael (Dan. 1:11)—*Mish'-a-el* (*i* and *e* short, *a* quick-long as in chaotic). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, *mi'-sha-el* (*i* long, other vowels as before).

Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. 3:1)—*Neb-u-kad-nez'-er* (first *e* short, *u* quick-long as in unite, *a* clipped-short as in account, second *e* short, third as in maker).

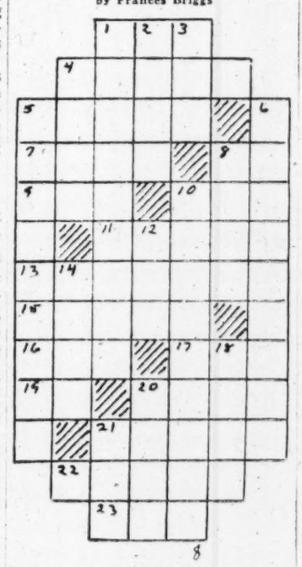
Progenitors—*Pro-jen'-i-terz* (*o* quick-long as in obey, first *e* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, second *e* as in maker). "Ancestor," "forefather," and "forebear" are set beside this word in Synonyms. "Progenitor" seems to infer an original further back than "ancestor" need go.

Sentient—*Sen'-shent* (first *e* short, second clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's alternative pronunciation, *sen'-shi-ent* (*i* short, other vowels as before). "That feels or is capable of feeling," defines the Oxford Dictionary. Since the seventeenth century.

Talitha cumi (Mark 5:41)—*Tal'-tha* (both *a*'s as in arm, *e* long) *koo'-me* (*oo* as in moon, *e* quick-long as in event).

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote the poem "Al Aaraaf"?
4—Insect in the caterpillar state is what?
5—What English novelist studied architecture before embarking on literary career?
7—Who is the girl of "Green Gables"?
8—Symbol for calcium is what?
9—To soak flax.
10—Any tribunal is what?
11—What are sacred images or pictures?
13—Who was mother of Hiawatha?
15—Who is Alberich's son in Wagner's "Die Gotterdammerung"?
16—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
17—Self.
19—What is Latin for "and"?
20—What appears on blue field of Liberia's flag?
21—What is the compass of a voice or musical instrument called?
22—What is an instrument for showing the horizontal?
23—A decahedron has how many faces?

Down

1—What were donated by Charles Lang Freer to Smithsonian Institute?
2—What French river flows to English Channel?
3—First woman.
4—According to Mother Goose, recipient of one bag of black sheep's wool resided where?
5—What is a lateral handspring with arms and legs extended?
6—The small cranberry is called what?
8—A ruined town of Galilee.
10—Scottish Highlanders are also called what?
12—What was middle name of Sidney Howard, American playwright?
14—If you were in Worcester, Mass., in what direction would you travel to reach Quincy?
18—A Frenchman is sometimes referred to as what?
20—Rescue.
21—Obtain.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— THE ELECTION'S OVER — NOW EVERYONE WORKS TOGETHER AGAIN
THAT'S THE AMERICAN WAY
IMPERIAL MARKET
BITTERNESS
NATIONAL UNITY
TO WINNING THE WAR AND WINNING THE PEACE
L.F. VAN PELT

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"You may quote me as saying something profound"

Today's Quotation

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

—Arthur Hugh Clough

Did You Ever Wonder

Why 'Floating Rooms' Are Used in Some Broadcast Studios?

The broadcasting of speech and music consists essentially of converting sound waves into electrical impulses which can be transmitted through the air to the receivers in the homes, where they are reconverted into sound waves.

The vibrations to be broadcast are picked up by the studio microphone, and the quality of the broadcast depends on the success of the studio construction engineers in keeping out all foreign vibrations.

In network and other large radio centers there may be several studios grouped around a central control room. Each studio, then, should be insulated from vibrations originating in adjoining studios, in building corridors, and even from the rumble of street traffic.

To accomplish this insulation, what are known as "floating studios" have been constructed. The studio from which the broadcasting is done is suspended by hooks inside another slightly larger room. The spaces between the inner and outer room are filled with sound-deadening material.

The walls, floor, and ceiling of the studio are held away from contact with the outer shell by spring clips, and hair felt or other sound-absorbing material is placed in the spaces between the spring clips and the walls.

The studio is entered through a vestibule with a soundproof door at each end. This produces an effect comparable directly to the airlock used by workers in underriver tunnels to provide access to the pressure chamber where the actual digging is going on. Such "sound locks" or vestibules make it possible to enter the studio while a program is on the air without admitting any stray sounds from the rest of the building.

In some network installations, they even provide corridors between the various studio units to assist further in sound insulation, by providing that no studio wall is immediately adjacent to that of another.—W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good-Neighbor Policy

(Peoria Journal-Transcript)

Peoria, Ill.

Ten men residing near the home of Mrs. Virgil Whittington, whose husband was killed while serving as an Army private in Italy, recently turned out en masse to apply a coat of paint to Mrs. Whittington's home in Creve Coeur. Next week they plan to apply the second coat of paint.

After Mrs. Whittington received notification of her husband's death, neighbors purchased a war bond for her 14-month-old son, Dennis Bruce.

(New Bedford Standard Times)

Princeton, Me.

Mrs. Clara Bailey wanted to help the war effort, so she volunteered at a neighborhood farm and picked 40 bushels of apples in two days. Mrs. Bailey is 83 years old.

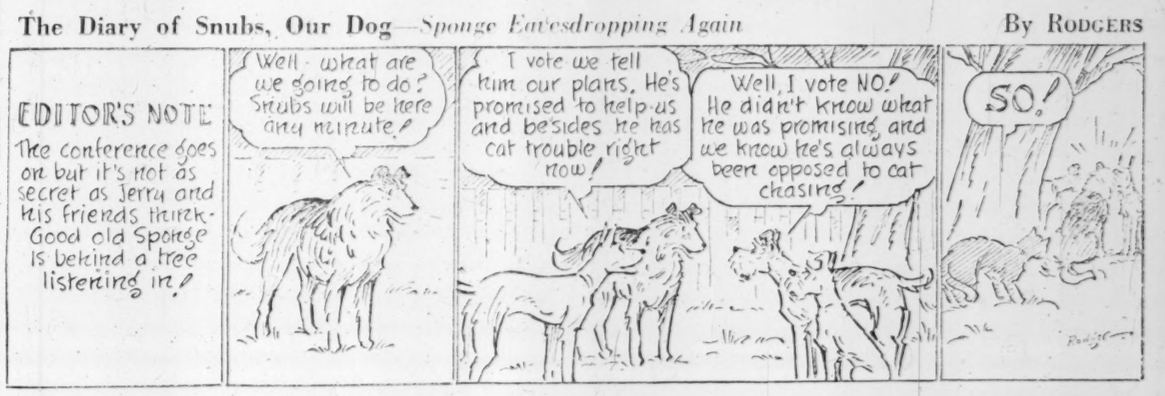
The Taffles—*Secret of Success* — By Palmer

SINCE YOU REFUSE TO PADDLE SUDS, YOU'VE GOT TO FIND SOME OTHER WAY TO KEEP HER FROM THE KITCHEN DOOR!
NOW LOOK HERE, SUDS— I DON'T WANT TO BE CARRYING YOU AWAY FROM THAT DOOR EVERY FIVE MINUTES — STAY HERE LIKE A GOOD DOG— SEE? — NICE, SOFT PILLOW —
PAT!
PAT!
ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TALK INTELLIGENTLY TO THE DOG AND MAKE YOURSELF UNDERSTOOD
I SEE —
Palmer

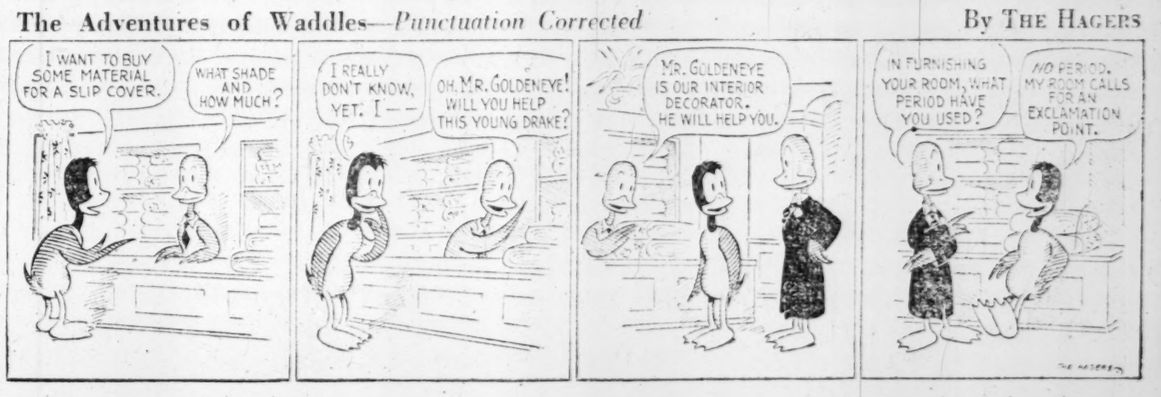
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Simple* — By Le Pelley

DO YOU HAVE MANY BIG ARGUMENTS AT YOUR HOUSE??
ARGUMENTS? WE NEVER HAVE ANY ARGUMENTS.
WELL, SUPPOSE YOUR MOTHER WANTS TO GO TO THE MOVIES AND YOUR DAD WANTS TO JUST GO FOR A WALK? WHAT HAPPENS?
WE GO TO THE MOVIES. WHAT HAPPENS AT YOUR HOUSE?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sponge Eavesdropping Again* — By Rodgers


EDITOR'S NOTE
The conference goes on but it's not as secret as Jerry and his friends think. Good old Sponge is behind a tree listening in!
Well - what are we going to do? Snubs will be here any minute!
I vote we tell him our plans. He's promised to help us and besides he has cat trouble right now!
Well, I vote NO! He didn't know what he was promising and we know he's always been opposed to cat chasing!
SO!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Punctuation Corrected* — By The Hagers


I WANT TO BUY SOME MATERIAL FOR A SLIP COVER.
WHAT SHADE AND HOW MUCH?
I REALLY DON'T KNOW, YET. I—
OH, MR. GOLDENEYE! WILL YOU HELP THIS YOUNG DRAKE?
MR. GOLDENEYE IS OUR INTERIOR DECORATOR. HE WILL HELP YOU.
IN FURNISHING YOUR ROOM, WHAT PERIOD HAVE YOU USED?
NO PERIOD. MY ROOM CALLS FOR AN EXCLAMATION POINT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Voice of the People

Americans have made a basic political decision on the war and the peace; Americans will support that decision. When Governor Dewey so finely said, "I am confident that all Americans will join me in the hope that divine Providence will guide and protect the President of the United States," he voiced the true spirit of a free people who know well that divisions before election are only for the purpose of choosing policies and leadership on which they can more firmly unite after election.

The decision of the Nation was clear. The world can hardly miss its main import. We believe the people will understand it. We trust that the President and Congress will heed it.

Interpretations may differ on some features of the election, but its larger outlines carry a plain meaning. The people risked a Fourth Term rather than a shift in the management of the war and the planning for peace. The course of the campaign—which came back again and again to center on foreign affairs—disclosed the vital interest of the people.

Large numbers of Republicans publicly declared their belief that on the record the President and his party would be more likely to take the United States into effective policing of the peace. Some of the voting indicates that this sentiment played a vital, possibly a decisive part. The mandate against isolationism is not so clear as we wish. But such things as the very poor showing of Representative Hamilton Fish, Senator Nye and others leave little comfort for isolationists.

Other cases, like the victory of Senator Lucas against a Chicago Tribune candidate in Illinois, add to the evidence. And most impressive is the swing of Minnesota, apparently largely due to the bold position of Senator Ball, who bolted his party on the issue of effective participation in peacekeeping.

The fact that both Presidential candidates eventually came out for giving the American representative on the World Security Council authority to act swiftly to prevent aggression, measures the importance of this issue. For before the campaign began, few political observers expected either Mr. Dewey or Mr. Roosevelt to risk a stand on specific commitments.

But if the President has a mandate to carry on in winning the war and the peace, the conditions under which it was bestowed surely advise him that it should be exercised with a new spirit and a new care. His popular majority was cut, and reading between the ballots he might conclude that without two things—the war-peace issue and the intensive vote-driving organization of the P. A. C.—he would not have overcome the wide opposition to him.

Daily it becomes clearer that only if the unity achieved in fighting the war can be largely maintained in striving for peace will the postwar shape of things to come realize American hopes. Governor Dewey was everlastingly right in saying that peace can be obtained only by the united and continuing effort of the Nation. Upon the President now falls the tremendous duty and the unexampled opportunity to foster such steadfast agreement.

The most serious question centers on his relations with Congress. Many who had welcomed his vision in resisting the Axis threat felt that he had so antagonized Congress that Governor Dewey would have more chance of getting its support for a good peace program. The new Congress will apparently have an increased Democratic majority. But the President will still face a coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans. His own party is, however, almost a unit on foreign policy. His problem will be to bring the Republicans along, and particularly in the Senate.

We can hardly believe that the President desires a fifth term. He should therefore be free to rise above partisanship and take positive steps toward giving Americans a government of agreement. He should remake his Cabinet, in one move tightening up the lax and conflicting administration of the home front and giving evidence of a nonpartisan willingness to use all the Nation's ability. He might well call Congressional leaders into more frequent consultation.

If he will, he can go a long way toward obtaining Republican help in Congress on the peacemaking. Governor Dewey has taken the initial steps in that direction, and the force of his campaign—combined with the possibility that he will be his party's candidate in 1948—should make his influence effective among Senators of his party. The President, in search of unity, would do well also to avoid any such concessions to special labor interests as would make it appear that he is paying a political debt at the expense of the national welfare.

The national picture today offers the materials for a unity which will shorten the war and strengthen the framework of peace. The people have given leadership a fresh opportunity and obligation to weld those materials firmly. But the people's part was not ended at the polls; they must continue to think and pray and speak, insisting that their voice be obeyed.

The Bay State Results

Massachusetts voters have placed a tremendous responsibility upon the shoulders of Mayor Tobin.

Elected Governor for the next two years, the youthful Boston Mayor faces the task of maintaining Massachusetts' government on the same high plane of efficiency, honesty and dignity to which it was raised by Governor Saltonstall. To accomplish that job he will have to ignore the patronage demands of political workers and refuse to turn Saltonstall appointees out of office just because they are Saltonstall appointees. Likewise, he will have to avoid the political extravagances that have been part of recent Democratic regimes on Beacon Hill.

Riding in on a combination of the Roosevelt sweep, his own popularity and the relative political obscurity of his opponent, Horace T. Cahill, Mr. Tobin now has an opportunity to become a great Chief Executive if he consciously works to avoid the pitfalls into which his Democratic predecessors, Governors Curley and Hurley, fell.

The tremendous majority polled by Governor Saltonstall in his election to the United States Senate is a well-deserved indorsement of his six gubernatorial years, and establishes him as the most popular figure in Massachusetts politics today.

Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County, by his victory in the race for Lieutenant Governor, keeps bright Republican hopes to regain the Governorship in 1946.

Massachusetts results as a whole show that Bay State voters split their tickets more widely than ever before. Also President Roosevelt's substantial victory proves the C. I. O. Political Action Committee is a potent force in Massachusetts politics, particularly in getting out the vote.

"The Last, Final Mission"

Readers of Premier Stalin's speech may be somewhat puzzled by the caution with which diplomatic and military circles interpret his reference to "the last, final mission" of the Red Army, which mission, he stated, was to defeat Nazi Germany. One might suppose that in this phrase is a definite answer to all questions about the Russians joining in the fighting against Japan, and that the answer is a clear "No." But Allied officials put no such definite interpretation on these words.

Why? Well, in the first place it might turn out to be very much to Russian interest to be "in there fighting" when Japan receives its knockout. And in the second place there is the Russian language. "Last" and "final" are definitive English words. But they are simply a translator's choice. The Russian equivalents would probably be words of a much less "final" nature. Moreover, the Russian language lacks definite articles such as the word "the."

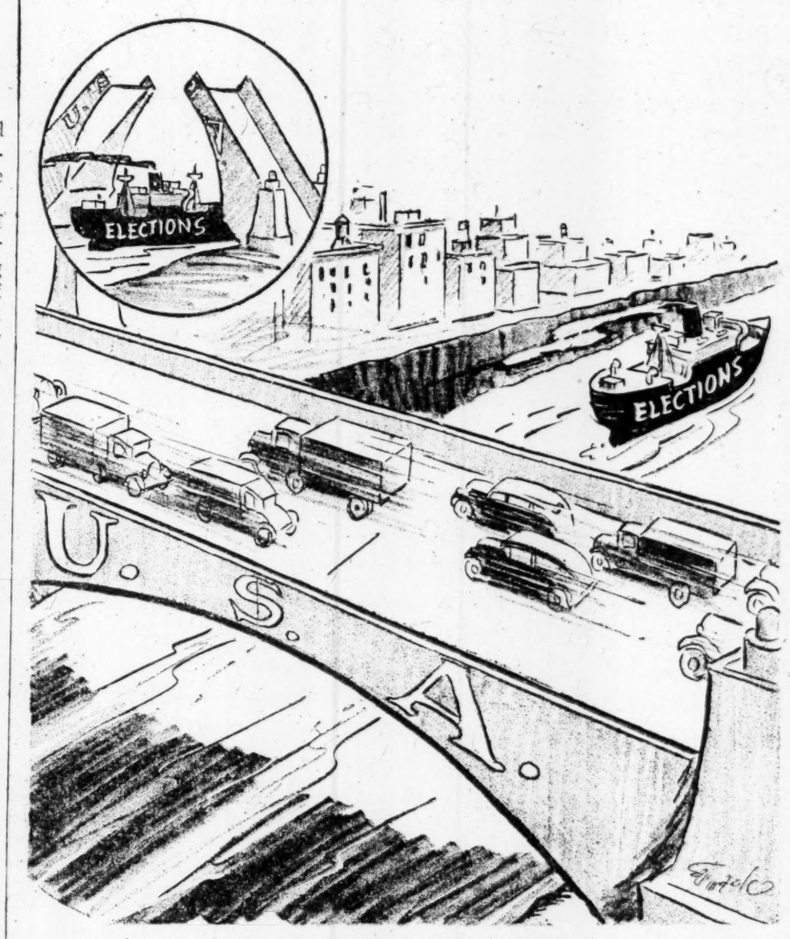
Suppose, then, that Mr. Stalin had said "*a* last, final effort," and suppose that "last, final" meant "climactic, decisive." One familiar with the Russian tongue knows that this is much more probable than that Mr. Stalin should have used the phrase in its English sense.

Evidently some of the world's lessons in international understanding are lessons in languages.

Saved

A gardenia, or something, to whoever didn't think up that political ad bearing a glamorous picture of Gary Cooper any earlier in the campaign. Americans may have been saved from having to endure a battle of the portraits: a raid in force by Gary Cooper pensive, an advance by Cary Grant smiling, followed by a thrust by Randolph Scott's profile, etc., etc., ad infinitum. But don't let's think about it.

Yesterday—And Today



An Italian Papa and Mama

The Wide Horizon

By R. H. Markham

For many months I lived in Italy doing war work. My field of operations was the Balkans and I was absorbed by it, in consequence of which I made no special study of the Italian situation. Our office was situated in a drab, flat Italian city with straight, wide streets, well-built houses, and many new public buildings, which had not suffered much from the war. It was teeming with children, all of whom were friendly, most of whom were dirty. At certain hours of the day, the streets seethed with men and women, both young and old, most of whom were neutral toward us. As far as I observed, they showed neither hostility nor good will.

But my observations were rather casual. I rode around frequently in dilapidated Italian cars driven by unshaven Italian chauffeurs. I threaded my way among Italians as I went to work in the morning and bumped into Italians in the blacked-out streets as I groped my way home late at night. They remained strangers to me and I to them, because most of my attention was given to another area.

However, I did live in an Italian home, and there our relations were more human.

* * *

The family whose guest I was consisted of a rather young father and mother, a 10-year-old son and an 8-year-old daughter, all dark haired and dark eyed. A 6-year-old girl cousin often came to see the children. She was as a Chinese doll, with soft black eyes and copious black hair cut in bangs. The children seemed to have as many toys as my own three used to have and played with them exactly as mine once did, only the Italians were quieter. The father was a chemist and worked for the city government. His wife was vivacious, alert, pretty, and very domestic. She seemed to be interested solely in her house and family.

The family and I never visited with each other and, indeed, seldom saw each other, partly because of language difficulties, but chiefly because I was never at home. A war raged. The situation in my field was horribly tense. I was present at one of the most awful of the awful dramas that have been enacted in the Balkans. I hardly took my eyes from it day or night.

Nevertheless, even though a kind of absentee roomer, I was taken under the family's wing, which pleased me greatly. I wanted to be looked after, and I was, in a beautiful way. Everything was kept spotlessly clean. That city swarmed with mosquitoes, flies, and other unpleasant things, but there was never one in my room. Other Americans slept under mosquito nets, but I needed none. And no fly ever turned my face into a playground.

* * *

Each morning, Papa waked me up at the proper time and always I found a kettle of hot water for shaving in the bath room which was clean and orderly. No soiled towels or garments or cosmetics were strewn around. Always six inches of cold water waited in the bath tub. That seemed to be all they wanted me to use—perhaps because of the water shortage, or maybe to reduce the water budget. I could have run more, but I didn't. Six inches of cold water is not as cold as two feet.

Each morning, also, my shoes were shined and left by my door. My laundry was always done on time and my suits were promptly cleaned and pressed. I don't know who did the washing and pressing. Perhaps my motherly landlady, but she always pretended she didn't. Each time she returned my suits and washing, she left a detailed account on the table. Usually I didn't have the proper sum for payment and left a bank note beside the account. Always, on returning from work, I found the exact change awaiting me.

War workers in war areas get allotments of candy, chocolate, and chewing gum, just as the soldiers and officers. So, I got a little batch of sweets each week. I kept the gum, for I had found it useful in air flights. The other sweets I gave to the children, not out of generosity, but because I wasn't in a candy mood, and chiefly because imagining those three children eating it gave me far more pleasure than my eating it would have. I left the candy on the dining room table at night, a package at a time, stringing a week's ration over the week. Now and then the children would meet me as a little committee and say, "Thank you."

Sometimes I found little cakes on my table. I often bought myself grapes, pears, and even little melons, leaving them on my table in a handkerchief. Always, on returning to my room, I found the fruit in a bowl, my handkerchief folded beside it, and a knife on a plate.

One day, during the first week that I had passed with this Mama, Papa, and their children, I missed a simple collar clasp. I called the dark-eyed lady's attention to it. She was deeply and acutely distressed, not only because of the loss of the clasp, but especially because she suspected I suspected somebody. I said it had been in a little tray on the table. She thought a little while and said I must have put pear peeling in the tray on the clasp and probably all had been dumped into the garbage can. Returning that evening I saw the clasp on the table; the lady emphatically, solemnly, and with deep feeling told me how she had found it, adding that no one in her house ever stole. She told the truth. I left everything open and nothing, not even a stick of gum, was ever missing.

On paying my second month's rent in advance I gave the woman a dollar for shining my shoes during the previous month. She rejected it with an explosion of eloquence.

* * *

I occasionally had to leave home at 4:30 a. m. Coming home the night before at 11 or 12, I'd loudly ring the bell of the apartment to waken the Papa. He would appear, sleepy and surprised, and I'd tell him please to awaken me at 4. He never failed to do so, and the kettle of hot shaving water was always ready at that early hour.

This was a sort of dream relation, resembling a story. My hosts seldom saw me. They didn't know at all whether I am a bad man or not, but they were very kind. This family was as a bright, silent little flower in a dreary desert of war. I remember them with much affection and would like to show them my family.

I don't know whether they had been Fascists or not. I suppose they had. And I think Fascism is a terrible thing. We absolutely have to fight this war to a finish. But Fascism isn't something tangible and definite as a bomb with which one might destroy his neighbor's house. This evil often comes hidden in a bouquet, of apparent virtues. Wrong seldom appears in a stark and naked form. Fascism usually seems to those who are thinking of accepting it as partly good and partly bad. Most of the ordinary people embracing Fascism are partly good and partly bad.

Furthermore, Fascism is not something you can blot out once and for all, as a specific snake or remove as a stone from a path. Fascism is one expression of the cruel selfishness that led the Pharaohs to enslave little peoples, that leads some ruthless capitalists to exploit laborers, and some arrogant labor leaders to exploit union members and the public. We can diminish it by punishing its most criminal exponents and by patiently persisting in efforts to create a world of fairness and brotherhood. We cannot suddenly impose a Fascist-less millennium by force.

Most people who become Fascists were originally very much like others who are Democrats. Force, though utterly essential, doesn't go very far in creating harmony and good will. Most slogans are deceptive. Most crusaders generate hate and wrong. Nothing will help much except rather prosaic, old-fashioned neighborliness, fairness, truth, and goodness. I'm glad I know a good family in southern Italy.

Re-educating Italy's Children

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

Cleansing the Italian schools of their Fascist poison is but one of the Herculean tasks facing the Allies. While liberating Italy is proving to be no mean military job, there is no doubt but that eventually, with overwhelming force, it can be done. But liberating the Italian youth from their Fascist fixations may well be a more arduous and difficult work. For force won't do it.

Rooting out these tares of Fascism's perverted mentality is a task to awe the boldest. Yet is has to be done. And apparently is being done—on a small, very small scale. But it gives hope for the future.

Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, who heads up the United States Government's work for economic rehabilitation of Italy, recognizes the complexities of the problem. Militant Fascism, political Fascism can be uprooted by military power and decree. But Fascist ideology, the indoctrination of Fascist philosophy and concepts is more dangerous, even more difficult to eradicate. For it's a habit of thinking, a concept of living that neither bazooka nor bomb can destroy.

Yet destroyed it must be in the minds of a majority of the children of Italy if this war is not to have been fought in vain. So even as they fight the Nazis and Fascists at the Gothic Line, the Allies open their drive on Fascism's perversion of the schools.

Last month, approximately 5,000,000 Italian children in the liberated area returned to elementary and secondary schools. The textbooks, the courses, the teachers, and in many cases the very schools were new or different. Fascist textbooks were unusable. By incredible feats of mental acrobatics, Mussolini's regime had been able to infect practically every subject whether it was mathematics or agriculture with doctrinaire misrepresentation. The textbooks had to be rewritten. They were rewritten. Leading Italian educators did the job working under Dr. Guido de Ruggero, Italian Minister of Education and former rector of the University of Rome.

Paper and ink for printing the textbooks was rushed to Italy at the urgent request of the Allied Commission for Italy. More than 3,500,000 new textbooks were on hand when the schools opened Oct. 16. That was not even one new textbook per child. But it was enough to start the de-Fascistized educational curriculum rolling. It was—and there lies their importance—a beginning. It was equally important that these textbooks be the work of Italians, the Italian scholars and pedagogues do the instruction and teaching. For it is quite clear that while the Allies can help and support this reforming of Italy's educational system, they cannot do the actual teaching.

For that reason, the Allies have seen to it that Italian teachers, non-Fascists, were transported to their posts. In places the shortage of teachers and textbooks requires double and triple sessions. In places Army tents have been pressed into service as schoolrooms. Cinema houses, teachers' apartments, athletic buildings, or church sacristies have substituted for class assemblies. Education in Italy is beginning the long and arduous journey back.

The Allies, though, are not only concerned with rebuilding the minds of Italian youth. They are working to strengthen their bodies, as well. Just as we have a school-lunch program in this country, Allied officials in Italy have arranged to get a minimum of nourishment to every Italian school child. Each pupil gets a bowl of hot soup and a plate of vegetables each day. Dehydrated foods from the United States serve to build him up physically just as paper and ink from the United States serve to liberate him mentally.

This re-education of a country's youth is one of the most difficult facing the Allies as well as Italy. Its good beginning is no assurance of a successful ending. The difficulties met in Italy, involved though they be, seem small in comparison with those facing the Allies in Germany. For if in Italy the educational curriculum was debased to serve Fascism, in Germany it was perverted almost beyond recognition. Re-educating Germany's youth has yet to be attempted. The State Department has prepared a study of education in Germany under the National Socialist regime—but that is another story.

President Elected; Mikado May Not Be

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

The political campaign is over. Whatever it has done to or for the United States, it has not changed the rest of the world in which the United States must build national security on the foundation of international order, and in which it must defend freedom at home by defending freedom everywhere.

Even the electioneering could not take the spotlight off the victory in the Philippine Sea, nor all the oratory quite make the American people forget that the nearer Allied forces approach Tokyo, the nearer Americans come to questions which sometimes seem as inscrutable as the East itself. Nor did the campaigning divert attention from the rift between General Stilwell and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Of those two big events in the Far East, it is not the American-Chinese friction but, paradoxically, the American naval victory that has the most troublesome implications. American-Chinese friendship is now assured. But what Americans will do with their victories, and what policies toward Japan they will press upon their Allies as the Pacific war goes into its closing stages—these questions bear decisively on the chances for continuance of Allied unity and preservation of peace in the Orient.

In an earlier column I reported the views of an influential section of American thought on the Japanese problem. That column touched on the policing of ocean-borne traffic to prevent war supplies from reaching a disarmed Japan and on the possibility, as advanced by the former American Ambassador to Tokyo, Joseph C. Grew, of using the cult of Emperor worship to restore order and even re-direct Japanese thinking in the postwar period. The article also called attention to (1) the proposal that the United Nations' policy toward Japan should take a lead from China so as to avoid the appearance of a "white-man's peace," and (2) the probability that the Chinese would demand more radical treatment of Japan than was then forecast by Americans.

Now, in the October issue of Foreign Affairs, a study by Sun Fo, son of the founder of the Chinese Republic, Sun Yat-sen, and President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government, examines the arguments put forward by Ambassador Grew and others, and states flatly that they do not accord with Chinese thinking.

The Mikado must go, this article declares. Hirohito is described as the headstone of a myth which even school children in China would not believe, and as the instrument with which Japanese imperialists maintain their sway over the Japanese people. Moreover, the myth has only in recent times really taken hold, and the author states that "I am disposed to maintain that the Japanese people are not so stupid as commonly assumed, and that they themselves will repudiate the emperor myth, given an opportunity to do so."

Based as it is on repression, and developed with the aid of violence and terrorism just as Nazism was in Germany, the emperor myth can have little appeal for people with the background of enlightenment and liberty which Americans share. It would be only with misgivings that Americans would indorse a policy to sustain reaction in any form in Japan. It is true that in Turkey, to which country Dr. Sun alludes, we have seen a dictatorship actually advance democratic causes. And it may be that the arguments for retaining the Mikado will be supported on similar grounds.

Yet it would seem that even these grounds are swept away if the Chinese nation is opposed to restoring Japan under the Mikado, if the Chinese regard Shintoism with the same distrust that we Westerners regard Nazism, and if, as Dr. Sun asserts, "To the Chinese people the proposal to save the Mikado is simply a signal to prepare for another conflagration."

The terms on which wholehearted Chinese co-operation in postwar measures for security can be obtained are evidently terms which coincide with the innermost convictions of the American people. If they seem to put the cost of peace in the Pacific at a high figure, our leaders may nevertheless find themselves authorized to go out and buy the real goods even at a price above the ceilings approved by expediency.

In the Words of the Song

Maybe it isn't so smart of us to scoff at the popular song. We begin to wonder. Occasionally something happens that makes us feel the way the linguistic purist must when he sees a bit of slang wind up in the new edition of Webster's.

Of course, having stumbled onto Mairzy Doats ten times in one evening of radio listening, we are inclined to sympathize with the Brahms-Beethoven crowd who can see little value in this kind of thing. On the other hand, popular songs sometimes come in for a touch of dignifying that proves us wrong.

The other day, for instance, there was a fairly routine Red Cross meeting at which workers compared notes on how best to send parcels abroad to refugee peoples and prisoners of war. It was mostly workaday detail and how to pack boxes efficiently. But then a group reported they had heard from some boxes they had sent to Belgium.

The boxes were neither very big nor very expensive, but they evidently contained more human kindness than the Belgians had seen for many a long year.

To say thank you was apparently a bit difficult, since these were Belgians who knew little or no English. However, they managed. One of them seems to have heard the words of an American song-hit of some years back and remembered them. He passed his knowledge along to his friends who agreed that it was exactly what they wanted to say.

A short time later, the Red Cross group received half a dozen thank-you cards, all reading, "We can't give you anything but love, baby."

L. H.

Praying Pilot

The Bookshelf

Tom Harmon has been a national figure ever since he was an All-American football star back in 1939 and 1940; so practically everything he does for the next 10 years or so is likely to be of public interest. Just now he has written a little book, PILOTS ALSO PRAY (New York: Crowell. $2.50). There's no doubt that he really wrote it, for it is in the simple language of an unpretentious young fellow who struggled through the University of Michigan, and then became an Army Air Forces pilot—and a good one.

Tom first hit the headlines after his enlistment when the B-25 he was piloting crashed in a South American jungle, and his tale of how he made his way out is a thrilling tribute to his own courage and skill. Months afterward, when he had transferred to the fighters, his P-38 was shot down by the Japs in China and he parachuted into a lake, with the enemy circling around him trying to machinegun him. Again he came out safely and after a harrowing experience, made his way back.

Lieutenant Harmon is, from all accounts, a decent, well-behaved fellow whom his colleagues respect. Moreover, he is a devout religionist and does a good deal of praying in his own way. He attributes his protection to divine aid—"the Big Boss upstairs," is his pilot's term. When he remembered General MacArthur's comment, "There are no atheists in foxholes," he added, "Pilots Also Pray."

M. W. B.